

Rhodora

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CONTENTS:

On the Application of the Name <i>Arnica Lessingii</i> (Torrey & Gray) Greene. <i>Bassett Maguire</i>	281
<i>Arnica mollis</i> and <i>A. lanceolata</i> . <i>M. L. Fernald</i>	284
Extension of <i>Solidago erecta</i> . <i>Frank C. Seymour</i>	288
Deep-Freezing Flowers for Laboratory Instruction in Systematic Botany. <i>Reed C. Rollins</i>	289
New Plastic Aid in Mounting Herbarium Specimens. <i>W. Andrew Archer</i>	298
<i>Dalea alopecuroides</i> on Plum Island, Essex County, Massachusetts. <i>Dorothy E. Snyder</i>	299
Errata	300
Index to volume 52	301

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ON THE APPLICATION OF THE NAME *ARNICA* *LESSINGII* (TORREY & GRAY) GREENE

BASSETT MAGUIRE

THERE has come to my attention only recently a paper¹ on Canadian plants by Dr. Boivin in which he discusses *Arnica Lessingii* (Torr. & Gray) Greene. Unfortunately, Dr. Boivin has been led into an error of interpretation, no doubt as a result of one of citation made by me in my monograph of the genus.² Not only has Dr. Boivin misapplied the name *Arnica Lessingii* (Torr. & Gray) Greene, displacing this binomial by the otherwise properly applied *Arnica louiseana* Farr ssp. *frigida* (Meyer ex Iljin) Maguire (l. c. p. 209), but he has unwittingly proposed a new name *Arnica Porsildiorum* Boivin (l. c. p. 210) for the valid and correctly assigned *Arnica Lessingii*; thereby he adds one more hyponym to the distressingly long list in the genus *Arnica*, and further compounds the original error.

First of all (as all contemporary students of the genus have recognized), two distinct species are involved, both of trans-Bering distribution. *Arnica louiseana*, in Alaska the ssp. *frigida*, is a beautiful plant with large usually solitary and usually gracefully nodding heads, dense yellowish pilose subinvolucral pubescence, and yellow anthers. It belongs to the subgen. *Arctica* and is most closely related to *A. alpina* (L.) Olin. The second, *Arnica Lessingii*, also an attractive plant, is much less conspicuously pubescent, and has smaller sharply and stiffly

¹ Boivin, Bernard, *Centurie de Plantes Canadiennes*. Nat. Canad. 75: 202-227, 1948.

² Maguire, Bassett. A Monograph of the Genus *Arnica*. Brittonia 4: 386-510, 1943.

nutant heads, and *purple-black* anthers. This species belongs to the subgen. *Androporpurea*, and is probably most closely related to *A. unalaschcensis* Less.

I agree entirely with Boivin that Greene clearly intended to make the transfer, or more accurately to elevate the status of Torrey and Gray's β *Lessingii* to specific rank; that he did so validly; and that it was not his intent to propose a new species (although most specimens annotated in Greene's hand as *A. Lessingii* are actually *A. louiseana frigida*, which at that time had no valid name).

The simple answer to the confusion so needlessly set off by me lies in the typification of the basonym *Lessingii*. The type is at the New York Botanical Garden. It consists of the single well-preserved specimen with a sharply and stiffly nutant head and *purple-black* anthers. The label bearing the printed designation "Torr. & Gray, Flora N. Amer." is annotated in Torrey's hand, "*A. angustifolia* β *Lessingii*". Thus, the type of *A. angustifolia* β *Lessingii* Torr. & Gray is definitely fixed and, it follows likewise, the type of *A. Lessingii* (Torr. & Gray) Greene. So, then also the application of the binomial *Arnica Lessingii* is definitely affixed to the clear-cut trans-Bering species with naked rhizomes, sharply nodding heads, and *purple* anthers.

Torrey and Gray (l. c. 1843) had misinterpreted *A. alpina* Lessing (which is *A. louiseana frigida*) and erroneously associated their β *Lessingii* with it, but at the same time had properly characterized their variety as having "anthers blackish," as indeed they are! Gray (l. c. 1884), probably lacking the type, which is at the New York Botanical Garden, not only erroneously transferred var. *Lessingii* to *A. alpina* var. *Lessingii*, but likewise characterized the anthers incorrectly as "not blackish." Obviously, he was not dealing with the population with black anthers. Greene (l. c. 1900) validly effected the nomenclatural transfer, whether or not under misinterpretation of specimens. Iljin (l. c. 1926) interpreted *A. Lessingii* (Torr. & Gray) Greene correctly, as did Rydberg (l. c. 1927), Hultén (l. c. 1937) and Maguire (l. c. 1943). However, Rydberg to some extent confused the synonymy by assigning *A. alpina* var. *Lessingii* Gray "in part" to *A. Lessingii* (Torr. & Gray) Greene, and "mainly" to *A. Sancti-Laurentii* Rydb. (= *A. louiseana* ssp. *frigida*).

Maguire further confused the synonymy by erroneously assigning *Arnica angustifolia* β *Lessingii* Torr. & Gray to *Arnica louiseana* ssp. *frigida*, while at the same time correctly assigning *Arnica alpina* var. *Lessingii* Gray to that entity. My bracketing together the citation of these two distinct entities in the synonymy of *Arnica louiseana* ssp. *frigida*, is a *lapsus* that I cannot explain.

Boivin (l. c. 1948) misinterpreted *Arnica Lessingii* (as a result, no doubt, of my error of citation), applying the name to plants that properly come under the trinomial *Arnica louiseana* ssp. *frigida*; and proposed the hyponym *Arnica Porsildiorum* Boivin for properly applied *Arnica Lessingii* (Torr. & Gray) Greene.

The correct names, proper authorities, and pertinent synonymy for the two species discussed are as follows:

ARNICA LOUISEANA Farr subsp. *frigida* (Meyer ex Iljin) Maguire, Madroño 6: 153. 1942. *A. alpina* Less. Linnaea 6: 233. 1831; Herder, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 40: 423. 1867. Not (L.) Olin, Diss. 11. 1799. *A. alpina* var. *Lessingii* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. 1²: 383. 1884, not *A. angustifolia* β *Lessingii* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. 2: 449. 1843. *A. nutans* Rydb. N. Am. Fl. 34: 328, 1927. *A. Sancti-Laurentii* Rydb. N. Am. Fl. 34: 328. 1927. *A. brevifolia* Rydb. N. Am. Fl. 34: 329. 1927. *A. Mendenhallii* Rydb. N. Am. Fl. 34: 329. 1927. *A. Illiamnae* Rydb. N. Am. Fl. 34: 331. 1927. *A. Lessingii* Boivin, Nat. Canad. 75: 209. 1948, not *A. Lessingii* (Torr. & Gray) Greene, Pittonia 4: 167. 1900.

TYPE: *J. F. G. Eschscholtz*, St. Lawrence Bay (and Eschscholtz Bay), 1815–18, Herb. Meyer. Leningrad. Type of *A. frigida* Meyer ex Iljin.

ARNICA LESSINGII (Torr. & Gray) Greene, Pittonia 4: 167. 1900. *A. montana* β *angustifolia* Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. 1: 330, in part, 1833. *A. angustifolia* β *Lessingii* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. 2: 449. 1843, not *A. alpina* var. *Lessingii* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. 1²: 383. 1884. *A. obtusifolia* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. 2: 451. 1843, not *A. obtusifolia* Less. Linnaea 6: 236. 1831. *A. obtusifolia* var. *acuta* Raup, Contr. Arnold Arb. 6: 213. 1934. *A. Porsildiorum* Boivin, Nat. Canad. 75: 210. 1948.

TYPE: *Captain Mulgrave*, Kotzebue's Sound, *sine no.* New York Botanical Garden. Not at the Greene Herbarium as suggested by Maguire (l. c. p. 488).³

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

³ A CORRECTION IN TERMINOLOGY—It is desirable at the same time to call attention to an additional error, one in terminology, made by me in my monograph of the genus *Arnica* (MAGUIRE, BASSETT. Brittonia 4: 386–510. 1943). On page 400 I offered the following definition: "The periclinium begins at the point of insensible transition of peduncle into capitulum and terminates at the base of the involucre bracts." This usage was incorrectly attributed to Cavillier in his study of the genus *Doronicum* (CAVILLIER, F. Ann. Cons. Jard. Genève 14: 215 and pl. 4. 1910). Cavillier properly used the term in its traditional and etymologically correct sense to indicate the involucre.

The term *hypocephalum* does accurately designate this region of such taxonomic importance in *Arnica* and other *Compositae*. It should so be read in all instances where I have used the term *periclinium*.—B. M.

ARNICA MOLLIS AND A. LANCEOLATA

M. L. FERNALD

BEING asked why, in the 8th edition of Gray's Manual (1950), I do not maintain the eastern *Arnica lanceolata* Nutt. as distinct from the cordilleran *A. mollis* Hook., I am presenting a somewhat detailed reply.

Although most students of the group have found no fundamental specific characters to distinguish the more common *Arnica* of eastern Canada, northern New England and north-eastern New York from the cordilleran *A. mollis* Hook., Dr. Bassett Maguire in his *Monograph of the Genus Arnica* in Brittonia, iv. no. 3 (1943), especially on pp. 471, 474 and 475 and 477-481, keeps them apart as wholly satisfactory species. This is the more striking since he sees only subspecies, varieties, races, etc., in other localized plants of Newfoundland and the Gaspé region which have far more stability than does *A. lanceolata* Nutt., reputedly strictly eastern representative of the supposedly strictly western *A. mollis*. At two different times in the past I have published my conclusion, based on a stack of herbarium-sheets which closely crowd two standard pigeon-holes; but, in view of the seeming conclusiveness of Maguire's treatment, we find eastern botanists calling the plant of Quebec, New Brunswick and New England *A. lanceolata*. To this group I do not belong.

In Maguire's key (his p. 471) we get the two elements separated as follows:

A. Cauline leaves 4-10 pairs (rarely only 3, and then the periclinium not long-stipitate-glandular), coarsely serrate, or serrate-dentate.

B. Periclinium long-stipitate-glandular

C. Cauline leaves 5-10 pairs (rarely only 3-4); heads 5-9 (rarely 1-3); plants of western North America. . . . 23. *A. amplexicaulis*.

C. Cauline leaves 4 or only 3 pairs (rarely 5); heads 1-3 (rarely 5); plants of northeastern North America. . . . 25. *A. lanceolata*.

A. Cauline leaves 3 pairs (rarely 4), denticulate, seldom serrate; periclinium long-stipitate-glandular.

B. Heads radiate.

C. Immature heads erect, lower portion of stem and leaves not lanate-pilose; pappus tawny, mostly plumose, the setae 0.3 (0.24)-0.45 (0.6) mm. long. 26. *A. mollis*.

Noting that the last "C" is in contrast with *Arnica Parryi*, not with no. 24, *A. lanceolata*, we are left, as the key-differences between the "northeastern" *A. lanceolata* and the western *A. mollis*:

Cauline leaves 4 or only 3 pairs (rarely 5) and if only 3, then the periclinium not long-stipitate-glandular, the leaves coarsely serrate of serrate-dentate; heads 1-3 (rarely 5).... *A. lanceolata*.
 Cauline leaves 3 pairs (rarely 4), denticulate, seldom serrate; periclinium long-stipitate-glandular..... *A. mollis*.

Now Nuttall's original description of *A. lanceolata* said "stem leaves about three pairs, semiamplexicaule." In a subcespitose or closely tufted plant it is difficult to say just what have been counted as cauline leaves, for very often the definitely petioled leaves extend well up the stem, while in the minor *A. mollis*, var. *petiolaris* Fern. of relatively low altitudes in New England and eastern Canada, nearly all the cauline leaves taper at base to petioles; 2 or 3 pairs of cauline leaves are the rule in the eastern plant; 1, 4 or 5 very exceptional. Surely, however, the individuals with 3 pairs have just as many stipitate glands on the involucre as do the others. The character "heads 1-3 (rarely 5)" would give a more accurate picture of the eastern plant if the parenthetical phrase read (rarely -9). The great majority of flowering stems of the eastern plant have 1 or 3 heads, those in the Gray Herbarium giving the following percentages: 1 head, 37%; 2 heads, 12%; 3 heads, 43%; with 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 making up meagre portions of the remaining 8%. In the fuller account, p. 477, the number of heads of the western *A. mollis* is given as "1-3 (5)", exactly as for the eastern *A. lanceolata*; and, although from the key one gathers that plants of *A. lanceolata* with pairs of cauline leaves "only 3 [a common number]" have "the periclinium not long-stipitate-glandular", the full description (p. 475) clearly says of it "periclinium obviously long-stipitate-glandular." Thus one becomes quite perplexed and resorts to leaf-outline, toothing and other characters. Any variation of leaf-outline and toothing in the leaves of *A. mollis* can be promptly matched by those of *A. lanceolata*; so can the involucre, both in shape and size, and the achenes.

After a third study of the two isolated branches of *Arnica mollis*, I find myself as incapable as heretofore of seeing two species in it.

In its segregation into two areas, one in western, the other in eastern North America (especially in southeastern Canada or the adjacent northeastern United States) it becomes a member of a very large group of species with similarly disrupted range. They were long ago isolated by the development of the arid Great Plains, the aridity and the increased alkalinity of the standing waters evidently excluding many of the terrestrial and most of the aquatic species of the two relict areas. In view of his well known tendency to "split" whenever possible, it is significant that Rydberg treated as identical such western and eastern groups of many bicentric species: for instance, *Potamogeton Robbinsii*, *P. obtusifolius*, *P. amplifolius*, *P. epihydrus*, *Najas flexilis*, *Scirpus subterminalis*, *S. heterochaetus*, *Habenaria unalascensis* (*Piperia*), *Goodyera oblongifolia* (*G. decipiens*), *Corallorhiza striata*, *Arenaria macrophylla* (*Moehringia*), *Cerastium beeringianum*, *Parnassia Kotzebuei*, *Dryas Drummondii*, *Oxytropis foliolosa*, *Hedysarum Mackenzii*, *Osmorhiza obtusa*, *Vaccinium ovalifolium*, *Lonicera involucrata*, etc., etc. These and *Arnica mollis* belong in the same geographically disrupted group.

But how different would seem to have been Rydberg's work on *Arnica*! Of 43 species of *Arnica* described or named by him 42 are reduced to outright synonymy by Maguire. Of the value of such wholesale reduction I am not in a position to judge. Both of these authors maintained as distinct species *A. mollis* and *A. lanceolata*. I am, after repeated attempts, unable to follow either of them in this specific separation; and so many points in Maguire's extended monograph show inattention to details, that one naturally wonders about the finality of the work.

On his p. 494, he published, as fig. 21, a map said to show "World distribution of the genus *Arnica*." In North America his southern boundary for the genus extends across Lake Winnipeg, thence slightly south of Hudson Bay, thence northward into the northern half of the Labrador Peninsula, and finally with a continuous tongue running southwestward from the eastern half of the Labrador Peninsula and easternmost Newfoundland without a break to Florida, thus including all central, eastern and southern Newfoundland, the Magdalen Islands, Prince Edward Island, southern New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, southern Maine, southern New Hampshire, southern Vermont, Massachusetts,

Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island and southern New York, New Jersey and much other terrain where no *Arnica* is known. On the other hand, the exclusion of any *Arnica* from the region of Lake Superior (map 21) is not easily reconciled with his map 6 (on p. 429), where his *A. lonchophylla*, ssp. *arnoglossa* is shown from just north of Lake Superior. Map 6 also shows *A. lonchophylla*, ssp. *chionopappa*, i. e. *A. chionopappa* Fern., with many stations in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, along the eastern half of the North Peninsula of Newfoundland, whence it is unknown; while the single New Brunswick station, calcareous ledges at Sisson Gorge on the Tobique River, emptying into the St. John in northwestern New Brunswick, is mapped as being in the noncalcareous eastern section, near the mouth of the Mirimichi which empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Again, the endemic *A. Whitneyi* Fern. (appearing as *A. cordifolia*, ssp. *Whitneyi* (Fern.) Maguire), is correctly stated on p. 452 to be known only from Keweenaw County, Michigan, but on the map (fig. 10) it seems to be recorded from other counties and even to occur south of the Straits of Mackinac. Be that as it may, the gap of 250 miles north of Keweenaw Peninsula, on map 21, before reaching the southern limit of the genus in that longitude, is not supported by the facts which the author himself definitely stated.

Turning to Europe, the same disregard of readily available data is unfortunately evident. Map 21 shows all of Sweden supporting the genus, but the southwestern half of Norway lacking it, although reference to Hartman, Skand. Fl. 8 (1879) would have shown that *Arnica montana* in Norway extends northward to Trondhjem. The detailed map of Hultén's Atlas (1950) shows this southern Norwegian area, but no *Arnica* in Sweden except in the southern half of that country. Southeastward in Europe Maguire's map shows a tongue extending only to the Pyrenees. Had he consulted such an old standard as Nyman's Conspectus he would have found Spain and Portugal both entered for *A. montana*. Consultation of the Compend. Fl. Española of Lázaro e Ibiza, ed. 3 (1920) would have shown not only two characteristic illustrations of the plant, but the statement that it occurs on the mountains across northern Spain ("Montañas elevatas del NE., N. y O."). Similarly Pereira

Coutinho's Flora de Portugal (1913) would have given full confirmation of its occurrence in Portugal. Singularly enough (and somewhat sadly), Maguire's map 19 (p. 487) of the range of *A. montana* has a single dot for the Cantabrian Mts. of northern Spain, but even that did not get on the ostensibly complete map (21) of the full range of the genus.

All this digression from *Arnica mollis* may seem superfluous, but when an author so far departs from the conceptions and conclusions of others as does the author of the extended treatment of *Arnica*, it becomes important to check his accuracy in other details. It seems evident that a reconsideration of the genus and its distribution may become desirable. That Maguire now sees that some of his statements have been misleading is clear from his article which immediately precedes this discussion.

EXTENSION OF *SOLIDAGO ERECTA*.—When a species new to Quincy, Massachusetts, an area well explored by the earlier botanists, is found, it seems worthy of a brief note.

While collecting desmids in the little pools of the old Quincy quarries, what at first I took to be *Solidago caesia* L. attracted my attention because the upper leaves were reduced, contrary to the usual way in that species. As I was getting desmids, not flowering plants on that trip, I merely grabbed one specimen. Being wholly unfamiliar with *Solidago erecta* Pursh, it was not until I had reached home that I discovered I had found this species and not *Solidago caesia*.

Mr. F. W. Hunnewell kindly confirmed my recollection that it had not previously been found north of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The one (alas!) specimen has been deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. Perhaps further exploration will uncover stations for this southern species to fill in the gap between Cape Cod and Quincy.—FRANK C. SEYMOUR, Tomahawk, Wis.

DEEP-FREEZING FLOWERS FOR LABORATORY
INSTRUCTION IN SYSTEMATIC BOTANY

REED C. ROLLINS

ELECTRICAL deep-freezing machines are widely used in American homes for the preservation of frozen foods. Their general availability and economical operation suggested the possibility of their use to preserve fresh botanical material for use in laboratory instruction. Apparently a number of persons have been similarly impressed by such possibilities and at least two short notes, Baker (1949) and Harrington (1950), have appeared indicating success in this direction. However, in 1948, when I began preparations for a test run on a variety of different flowers that might appropriately be used in teaching taxonomic botany, no guiding information was available. Now, a fairly wide selection of angiosperm flowers has been used in laboratory instruction after having been preserved in a deep-freezer for periods of eight to fourteen months. For teaching purposes, the superiority of these materials over pickled or dried specimens is very striking. Not only are the shapes and color of most flowers kept intact, but even the characteristic odors are preserved in many instances. The results obtained, I believe, justify the prediction that a deep-freezer will become an indispensable adjunct to most taxonomic laboratories and may be found very useful for instruction in other branches of botany. It is particularly needed in areas where the seasons preclude easy access throughout the year to flowering plants growing in the wild. But even in the warmer climates, the deep-freezer may be used to keep material for introduction to the students in a more logical sequence than is often possible from naturally growing plants.

The advantages of frozen flowers are similar to those of fresh material over dried or pickled specimens. The student is permitted to formulate a three-dimensional concept of the flowers studied and may easily obtain an accurate picture of the positional relationships of the flower parts. When first removed from the freezer, the flowers are frozen stiff. As thawing takes place, they become less turgid and ultimately wilt. It has been found effective to pass the specimens to the students in the frozen

condition so that preliminary observations may be made immediately. Dissections follow as the material becomes sufficiently pliable to allow manipulation.

Containers.—Some attention has been given to methods of packaging, in an attempt to find the most effective procedures and the most satisfactory containers for the purpose. Two types of stiff wax-impregnated paper containers were used. One type was cylindrical in shape, with a tight-fitting lid. This type was of pint ($3\frac{3}{8}$ " in diam.) and quart ($4\frac{1}{4}$ " in diam.) size. These are designated "round unsealed" in Table I. The material was placed directly into these containers, with no additional sealing except for the tight-fitting lid. The other type of container was a rectangular waxed paper carton of pint or quart size, together with an individual removable inner pliofilm bag. These are designated "rectangular sealed" in Table I. In using the latter, specimens were sealed inside the pliofilm bag by using heat to meld the edges together. The sealed bag was then placed inside the paper carton for storage.

Preparation of Material.—In preliminary trials, it was found that wilted specimens did not become turgid when placed in the deep-freezer. They froze in the wilted condition and were unusable. To prevent wilting, specimens were collected in a vasculum. If any wilting occurred, the cut ends of the stems were put in water until turgidity was restored. Flowers, or flower-clusters snipped from larger specimens, were put loosely into containers that in turn were placed immediately into the deep-freezer machine. The material was not pre-frozen in a special low-temperature compartment.

Flowers collected when rain was falling, or otherwise wetted before freezing, were in general unsatisfactory. Ice crystals commonly formed over the tissue-surfaces, or the parts became embedded in large or small pieces of ice. This made it difficult to handle the specimens for class distribution, although in most instances they were not completely ruined.

Sealing containers.—The commonest failure was caused by the drying-out of specimens. The sealed pliofilm bags were slightly more effective in preventing excessive drying than were the cylindrical containers, but more work was involved in putting up the material. Manufacturers recommend the use of an ordinary

clothes iron for sealing the pliofilm bags, but I found a hot incandescent electric light bulb to be equally effective and much less trouble. A half-inch margin at the open end of the bag was pressed momentarily against a lighted, firmly anchored light bulb. Sealing was immediate. The rectangular cartons, each holding a pliofilm bag, are easy to stack efficiently in the freezer and require much less room than comparable storage space provided by the cylindrical containers. The principal reason for using small individual cartons was to prevent crushing and facilitate finding the particular species when ready for use. However, if space is at a premium, I see no reason why a number of sealed pliofilm bags should not be put together in a larger carton than was used in these trials. In favor of the cylindrical cartons, it should be stated that they are easier to fill and material may be removed at intervals without breaking a permanent seal. These are items of convenience not to be too heavily discounted. An important consideration is the amount of unfilled space in a bag or carton. In those instances where the amount of material left the available space less than half-filled, there was more frequent drying-out than when the container was completely filled. This varied somewhat with the nature and succulence of the specimens but was sufficiently consistent to form the basis for a definite recommendation that the containers be full or nearly full for best results. On the other hand, pressing or packing the specimens too closely is not a good practice, for they freeze together and become distorted in shape.

Temperature.—No special mechanism for temperature control, other than that already on the General Electric deep-freezer, was used. The regulator was set to keep the temperature below -10°C . Actually, as set, the regulator permitted a range from -10° to -20°C . ($+18^{\circ}$ to -4°F .). This temperature range seemed satisfactory for the purpose and was not altered during the test.

Results.—The results of deep-freezer trials on a variety of plants are presented in tabular form below. We have attempted to give an overall estimate of the usefulness of the method for each species, in the column "satisfactory vs. unsatisfactory for laboratory use." There was no attempt to try material from every family of the Angiosperms, those species most easily

available being used. However, the range of material is sufficiently wide to demonstrate the effectiveness of the method. The results are really self-evident, but an examination of the table points up the fact that either type of container is satisfactory for the purpose. By far the largest majority of flowers showed good color and texture. The most common wilting time, after the material was taken from the freezer and exposed to the open air of the laboratory, was between 10 and 60 minutes. In general, there was ample time for the student to make proper preliminary observations before wilting set in, and in only a few cases was wilting so rapid that the material was unsatisfactory for laboratory use.

To give the interested person the benefit of my experience, the following items in connection with procedure are noted:

(1) Be sure the specimens are neither wilted nor wet when placed in the deep-freezer.

(2) Prevent drying of the specimens by placing them in sealed or semi-sealed containers.

(3) The bulk of the specimens should exceed half of the total space inside the container for best results.

(4) In order to permit easy removal and separation of the material, do not pack it too tightly.

(5) In general, relatively small containers (i. e. half-pint, pint or quart size) are preferable to larger ones because they eliminate crushing due to the weight of a large mass of material. However, this depends in part upon the size and type of material being frozen, as well as the nature of the prepared specimen. I have usually frozen only the flowers and fruits, and these have been supplemented with dried specimens for teaching purposes.

(7) The temperature of the deep-freezer should be below the freezing point of water at all times. Fluctuations from -10° to -20° C. ($+18^{\circ}$ to -4° F.) were not harmful to the material and allowed for a considerable margin of safety in connection with the operation of the machine.

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HARRINGTON, H. D. 1950. Preserving Flowers by Freezing. *Turttox News* **28**: 51.

TABLE I

Name	Container		Natural Flower Color		Texture of Flower Parts		Withing time in open air			For lab. use		Remarks
	Rect. Sealed	Round Unsealed	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	<10 min.	10-60 min.	1-3 hrs.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Gramineae												
Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv.	×		×		×				×	×		
Anthoxanthum odoratum L.		×			×				×	×		
Danthonia spicata (L.) Beauv.									×	×		
Festuca rubra L.									×	×		
Cyperaceae												
Carex stricta Lam.	×		×		×			×		×		
Araceae												
Arisaema Stewardsonii Britt.	×		×		×					×		
Calla palustris L.	×			×								
Symplocarpus foetidus (L.) Nutt.		×	×		×					×		
Commelinaceae												
Tradescantia virginiana L.		×	×		×			×		×		Thawed and refrozen.
Juncaceae												
Juncus effusus L.		×	×		×					×		Wilts rapidly; dissected under water.
Liliaceae												
Luzula campestris (L.) DC.	×		×		×				×	×		
Maianthemum canadense Desf.	×		×		×					×		
Polygonatum pubescens (Willd.) Pursh.	×		×		×					×		
Uvularia perfoliata L.	×		×		×					×		Container open; material somewhat dry but good.
Orchidaceae												Bag broken; material still good.
Cypripedium acaule Ait.	×		×		×					×		
Salicaceae												
Saix humilis Marsh, var. microphylla (Anders.) Fern.	×		×		×					×		
Myricaceae												
Comptonia peregrina (L.) Coult.		×	×		×					×		
Corylaceae												
Alnus rugosa (Du Roi) Spreng.	×		×		×					×		
Betula populifolia Marsh.	×		×		×					×		
Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) K. Koch	×		×		×					×		
Fagaceae												
Fagus grandifolia Ehrh.	×		×		×					×		
Quercus velutina Lam.	×		×		×					×		
Santalaceae												
Comandra umbellata (L.) Nutt.	×		×		×					×		

TABLE I—Continued

Name	Container		Natural Flower Color		Texture of Flower Parts		Wilting time in open air			For lab. use		Remarks
	Rect. Sealed	Round Unsealed	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	< 10 min.	10-60 min.	1-3 hrs.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Aristolochiaceae Asarum canadense L.	×		×		×			×	×	×		Thawed and refrozen but still very good.
Polygonaceae Polygonum persicaria L.		×	×		×			×	×	×		
Rumex acetosella L.		×	×		×			×	×	×		
Phytolaccaceae Phytolacca americana L.		×	×		×			×	×	×		
Carophyllaceae Lychnis alba Mill.		×	×		×			×	×	?		Wilts rapidly; difficult to dissect. Difficult to dissect.
Saponaria officinalis L.		×	×		×			×	×	×		Wilts on removal.
Silene cucubalus Wibel		×	×		×			×	×	×		
Ranunculaceae Anemone quinquefolia L.	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Flowers rapidly brown on thawing. Flowers retain odor.
Aquilegia canadensis L.	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Quite soft when thawed.
Caltha palustris L.	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Wilts at time of removal.
Ranunculus acris L.		×	×		×			×	×	×		
Ranunculus bulbosus L.		×	×		×			×	×	×		
Berberidaceae Berberis vulgaris L.	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Flowers rapidly brown on thawing. Flowers retain odor.
Podophyllum peltatum L.		×	×		×			×	×	×		Quite soft when thawed.
Magnoliaceae Liriodendron tulipifera L.		×	×		×			×	×	×		Wilts at time of removal.
Magnolia denudata Desrouss. (fls.)		×	×		×			×	×	×		
Magnolia denudata Desrouss. (frt.)		×	×		×			×	×	×		
Lauraceae Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees var. molle (Raf.) Fern.	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Retain shape well. Characteristic odor present.
Papaveraceae Chelidonium majus L.	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Difficult to dissect when wilted.
Dicentra canadensis (Goldie) Walp.		×	×		×			×	×	×		
Cruciferae Barbarea vulgaris R. Br. (fls.)	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Wilts only partially when thawed.
Barbarea vulgaris R. Br. (frt.)	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Wilts only partially when thawed.
Brassica campestris L.	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Wilts only partially when thawed.
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic.	×	×	×		×			×	×	×		Wilts only partially when thawed.
Dithyrea Wislizeni Engelm.		×	×		×			×	×	×		

TABLE I—Continued

Name	Container		Natural Flower Color		Texture of Flower Parts		Wilting time in open air			For lab. use		Remarks
	Rect. Sealed	Round Unsealed	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	< 10 min.	10-60 min.	1-3 hrs.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Tiliaceae		×	×		×				×	×		Mucilaginous quality preserved. Partly wilted on opening.
<i>Tilia americana</i> L.	×		×		×				×	×		
Malvaceae												
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L.			×						×	×		
Guttiferae												
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.		×	×		×					×		
Violaceae												
<i>Viola fimbriatula</i> Sm.	×		×		×			×		×		Top flowers partially dried.
Onagraceae												
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> L.		×	×		×			×		×		
Araliaceae												
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> L.	×		×		×			×		×		
Cornaceae												
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> L. f.		×	×		×			×		×		Stand up well on thawing.
<i>Cornus anonum</i> Mill.		×	×		×			×		×		Stand up well on thawing.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> Michx.	×		×		×				×			
Ericaceae												
<i>Pieris floribunda</i> (Pursh) B. & H.	×		×		×			×		×		Wilts only partially; pores on anthers good.
<i>Rhododendron canadense</i> (L.) Torr.	×		×		×			×		×		Flowers change from white to dirty brown.
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i> Ait.	×		×		×			×		×		Flowers brown in ½ hr.
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.	×		×		×			×		×		Wilts on exposure.
Primulaceae												
<i>Trientalis borealis</i> Raf.	×		×		×					?		Gynoecium difficult to dissect.
Styracaceae												
<i>Halesia carolina</i> L.	×		×		×			×		×		
Symplocaceae												
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> (L.) L'Her.	×		×		×			×		×		
Oleaceae												
<i>Forsythia</i> (hybrid)	×		×					×		×		Wilts on removal; softens excessively.
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L.	×		×					×		×		
Apocynaceae												
<i>Vincetoxicum</i> L.	×		×		×			×		×		
Asclepiadaceae												
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L.		×	×		×					×		

TABLE I—Continued

Name	Container		Natural Flower Color		Texture of Flower Parts		Wilting time in open air			For lab. use		Remarks
	Rect. Sealed	Round Unsealed	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	< 10 min.	10-60 min.	1-3 hrs.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Labiatae	×											
Trichostema dichotomum L.												
Solanaceae												
Solanum triflorum L.		×			×			×		×		
Scrophulariaceae												
Linaria canadensis (L.) Dumont			×		×	×		×		×		
Linaria vulgaris Hill	×	×						×				
Pedicularis canadensis L.	×	×						×				
Veronica serpyllifolia L.	×	×		×				×				
Bignoniaceae												
Catalpa bignonioides Walt.												
Plantaginaceae												
Plantago lanceolata L.	×											
Rubiaceae												
Houstonia carulea L.	×											
Caprifoliaceae												
Lonicera Morrowi Gray												
Sambucus canadensis L.	×											
Viburnum bithuense Mak.	×											
Campanulaceae												
Campanula rapunculoides L.	×											
Lobelia cardinalis L.												
Compositae												
Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Hook.	×											
Agoseris cuspidata (Pursh) Raf.												
Aster ericoides L.												
Cichorium intybus L.												
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.												
Helianthus annuus L.												
Senecio aureus L.												
Silphium perfoliatum L.												
Solidago sempervirens L.	×											
Vernonia noveboracensis (L.) Michx.												

Somewhat wilted in container.

Difficult to dissect.

Corolla wilts rapidly to pulpy mass. Browns rapidly on thawing.

Dry in container; too little material.

Rays wilt rapidly.

NEW PLASTIC AID IN MOUNTING
HERBARIUM SPECIMENS

W. ANDREW ARCHER

THE proper mounting of plant specimens on sheets for permanent reference is one of the factors which lead to high costs in herbarium maintenance. In an attempt to shorten the process, plastics have been under investigation for a period of years. The use of plastic as described below has resulted in considerable saving of time and yields a better mount with higher permanence than anything used up to the present in herbarium practice.

Preliminary experiments with plastics as an aid in mounting herbarium specimens were made first with Duco cement. This cement, however, contains cellulose nitrate, a substance subject to disintegration after a period of years. Other plastics, such as ethyl cellulose or cellulose acetate, are considered permanently stable and consequently suitable for herbarium purposes.

Acting on suggestions first made by Dr. G. R. Fessenden, formerly of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and later by chemists of the National Bureau of Standards and of the Dow Chemical Company, various combinations of ingredients were tested, leading finally to the following formula: Toluene—800 cc.; methanol—200 cc.; ethyl cellulose (Ethocel) standard 7 cps.—250 gr.; plasticized with Dow Resin 276 V-2—75 gr. (The two latter ingredients are available only from the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.)

To use the medium for mounting, the specimen is weighted down on the herbarium sheet with any convenient small objects placed at proper intervals to keep the plant flat. The plastic is applied by means of an ordinary, 6 ounce oil-can in a thin band over the part to be fastened, and the specimen then left in place for about 20 minutes to permit evaporation of the solvent and hardening of the plastic.

At present the plastic is substituted for nearly all of the sewing usually involved in the technique of mounting with tape or glue. It is particularly useful for mounting coarser plants such as grasses, sedges, palms and oaks. The results are satisfactory enough to warrant adoption of the method as a standard herbarium practice.

This note is presented in the hope of encouraging further improvement of the method. A special type of container might be designed to dispense the plastic in variable quantities according to the need. Furthermore, technical supervision is required to maintain the various components in a moisture-free condition, otherwise the plastic may become milky instead of transparent upon drying. This fact might render the method impractical for many herbaria, but some commercial house might stock the preparation ready for use were the demand sufficient.

HERBARIUM, UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARBORETUM,
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND

DALEA ALOPECUROIDES ON PLUM ISLAND, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.—On September 3, 1950, while birding on Plum Island in the region known as "Hellcat Swamp," I noticed an unfamiliar legume. Taking the specimen, which grew in sandy soil four miles south of the Plum Island Causeway, I found it was apparently *Dalea alopecuroides*. The identification was confirmed by Dr. L. M. Perry of the Arnold Arboretum, and the plant added to the Essex County herbarium. Gray's Manual, 8th edition, gives the range as "adventive east to New York," but Dr. Stuart Harris kindly informs me that there are two previous stations from the state, one on South Boston flats, the other in the Arboretum, and that the Plum Island plant is the first known outside of metropolitan Boston. Since this area is not much travelled and the thickets sometimes yield species of birds rare or accidental in the state, one may speculate whether the seeds were brought in by their agency.—DOROTHY E. SNYDER, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Volume 52, no. 623, including pages 253-280, was issued 20 November, 1950.

ERRATA

- Page 19, line 22; for *Boutelous* read *Bouteloua*.
 Page 19, line 25; for *texana* read *texanus*.
 Page 20, line 6; for *Sueada* read *Suaeda*.
 Page 20, line 11; for *Barlandieri* read *Berlandieri*.
 Page 22, line 11; for COMPRESSUES read COMPRESSUS.
 Cover No. 614, line 22; for **alpine** read **alpina**.
 Page 36, line 1; for CYNOSCIDUM read CYNOSCIDIUM.
 Page 40, lines 17, 26, 27, 38; for *Liatrus* read *Liatris*.
 Page 51, line 11; for *Otto* read *Orator*.
 Page 53, line 14; for CANADENSIS read CANADENSE.
 Page 58, line 23; for PLOX read PHLOX.
 Cover No. 617, line 12; for **Formadehyde** read **Formaldehyde**.
 Page 75, line 4; for *coscinodon* read *Coscinodon*.
 Page 79, last line; for *Uva* read *Uva*-
 Page 86, line 10; for PAPILLARIS read PAPILLARIA.
 Page 95, last line; for Fig. 1 read Fig. 2.
 Page 96, line 4; for Fig. 2 read Fig. 1.
 Page 100, line 10; for *Podestelides* read *Podostelides*.
 Page 126, line 7; for **fuscicolus** read **fuscicolor**.
 Page 126, line 8; for *fuscicola* read *fuscicolor*.
 Page 126, line 9; for 1939 read 1839.
 Page 126, line 23; for *fuscicolus* read *fuscicolor*.
 Page 131, line 24; for *stewardsonii* read *Stewardsonii*.
 Page 155, line 7; for Ell. read Darl.
 Page 158, line 6; for *tules* read *rules*.
 Page 172, line 3; for ELEAEGNIFOLIUM read ELAEAGNIFOLIUM.
 Page 173, line 11; for HEMAESPHERICUS read HEMISPHERICUS.
 Page 177, line 26; for *enthusuastic* read *enthusiastic*.
 Page 180, line 34; for *cassionoides* read *cassinoides*.
 Page 183, line 3; for *Herbaium* read *Herbarium*.
 Page 193, line 8-9; for *carolina-septentrionalis* read *carolinae-septentrionalis*.
 Cover No. 621, line 21; for **238** read **228**.
 Page 210, line 34; for *villosum* read *villosus*.
 Page 232, lines 12 & 13; for *Chattahoochee* read *Chattahoochee*.
 Page 234-35, last of key; read 9 for 8; 10 for 9; 11 for 10; 12 for 11; 13 for 12.
 Page 238, line 30; for 1940 read 1840.
 Page 251, line 40; for *forword* read *foreword*.

INDEX TO VOLUME 52

New scientific names and combinations are printed in boldface type

- Abies balsamea*, 273
Abronia fragrans, 20
Acer negundo, 295; *platanoides*, 295; *spicatum*, 58
 Aceraceae, 295
Achillea multiflora, 30
 Additions to the Flora of Nova Scotia, Three, 18
 Additions to the Flora, Studies of Minnesota Flowering Plants with Notes on, 54
 Additions to the Oklahoma Flora, Some, 19-24, 35-41
Adiantum Capillus-Veneris, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 208; f. *cristatum*, 206, f. *elongatum*, 206, var. *modestum*, 206, 207, 208, f. *rimicola*, 208, var. *protrusum*, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208; *Capillus-Veneris* in the United States, 201; *emarginatum*, 208; *Jordani*, 208; *modestum*, 206; *pedatum*, 205; *Schaffneri*, 207, 208; *trifidum*, 205
 Adventive Plants of the Washington, D. C., Area, Notes on two, 183
Aegilops cylindrica, 52; var. *rubiginosa*, 20
Aesculus glabra, 295
Agoseris cuspidata, 297
Agropyron repens, 293; *saxicola*, 52
Agrostemma, 233; *chalconica*, 243; *coronaria*, 243; *Githago*, 243
Agrostis cryptandra, 125; *exarata*, 166; *verticillata*, 20
Alchemilla alpina, 47, 48
 Alcohol in Plant-collecting, A Substitute for Formaldehyde and, 123
Alnus rugosa, 293
Alsine longifolia, 57; *uliginosa*, 250
Alternanthera repens, 167
Amaranthus, 223; *albus*, 167, var. *pubescens*, 167, 168; *graecizans*, 167; *scleropoides*, 168
Ambrosia artemisiaefolia, var. *elatior*, 173, f. *villosa*, 173
Amelanchier, 227; *arborea*, 276; *A Southern*, 67; *canadensis*, var. ***subintegra***, 67, 68
America, *Betula Michauxii* Spach in Northeastern, 27
 American Forms of *Stellaria Alsine*, Our, 250
Andropogon Bequaerti, 249; *Elliotii*, 45, 46; *Elliotii* in Illinois, 45; *Hallii*, 19; *scoparius*, 19; *virginicus*, 45, 46
Anemone canadense, 273; *quinquefolia*, 294, var. *interior*, f. ***rubra***, 57
Anemonella thalictroides, 262
Angelica triquinata, 175
Antennaria, 227; *aprica*, 59, 60, var. ***aureola***, 59; 60; *microphylla*, 60; *plantaginifolia*, 297; *Solstitialis*, 60
Aphanostephus pilosus, 37; *ramosissimus*, 20, 37
 Apocynaceae, 296
 Application of the Name *Arnica Lessingii* (Torrey & Gray) Greene, On the, 281
Aquilegia canadensis, 294
Arabis lyrata, 273
 Araceae, 293
Aralia nudicaulis, 296
 Araliaceae, 296
 Archer, W. A., New Plastic Aid in Mounting Herbarium Specimens, 298
 Arctic (Review), Thallophytes and Bryophytes of the Canadian Eastern, 251
Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi, 79
Arenaria brevifolia, 71, 72; *macrophylla*, 286; *stricta*, 273; *uniflora*, 71, 72
Arethusa bulbosa, 44
Argemone alba, 262
Arisaema atrorubens, 131; *Stewardsonii*, 131, 293
Aristida purpurea, 19
 Aristolochiaceae, 294
Arnica, 281, 283, 284, 286, 287; *alpina*, 281, 282, var. *Lessingii*, 282, 283; *amplexicaulis*, 284; subgen. *Andropurpurea*, 282; *angustifolia*, β *Lessingii*, 282, 283; subgen. *Arctica*, 281; *brevifolia*, 283; *chionopappa*, 287; *cordifolia*, ssp. *Whitneyi*, 287; *frigida*, 283; *Illiamnae*, 283; *lanceolata*, 284, 285, 286; *lanceolata*, *Arnica mollis* and, 284; *Lessingii*, 281, 282, 283; *Lessingii* (Torrey and Gray) Greene, On the Application

- of the Name, 281; lonchophylla, ssp. *arnoglossa*, 287, ssp. *chionopappa*, 287; *louiseana*, 281, *frigida*, 282, ssp. *frigida*, 281, 282, 283; *Mendenhallii*, 283; *mollis*, 284, 285, 286, 288, var. *petiolaris*, 285; *mollis* and *A. lanceolata*, 284; *montana*, 287, 288, β *angustifolia*, 283; *nutans*, 283; *obtusifolia*, 283, var. *acuta*, 283; *Parryi*, 285; *Porsildiorum*, 281, 283; *Sancti-Laurentii*, 282, 283; *unalaschcensis*, 282; *Whitneyi*, 287
- Artemisia filifolia*, 19
- Artocarpus*, 7; *integer*, 7; *integri-folia*, 7
- Asarum canadense*, 294
- Asclepiadaceae, 296
- Asclepias longicorua*, 36; *macrota*, 170, 174; *obovata*, 170; *syriaca*, 296; *viridiflora*, var. *linearis*, 171
- Aster ericoides*, 297; *hemisphericus*, 173; *interior*, 59; *longifolius*, var. *villicaulis*, f. ***pallens***, 59; *pedionomus*, 173; *tardiflorus*, 19
- Astragalus*, 227; *austrinus*, 169; *humistratus*, 169; *Lindheimeri*, 169
- Athamanta chinensis*, 175
- Athyrium pycnocarpon*, 42; *thelypteroides*, 42
- Authorities for *Torreyochloa Fernaldii*, The, 53
- Autumnal Perennial Gentian of the Desert, The, 68
- Bahia oppositifolia*, 39; *Woodhousii*, 39
- Ball, C. R., willow Hybrids: *Salix hebecarpa* Fernald and *S. simulans* Fernald, 8
- Barbarea vulgaris*, 294
- Bartramia Oederi*, β var. *alpina*, 74, β var. *condensata*, 74
- Beaked hazel, 58
- Bean, R. C., Eighth Edition of Gray's Manual of Botany (Review), 226
- Bellis perennis*, 53
- Benzoin aestivale*, var. *pubescens*, 168, 169
- Berberidaceae, 294
- Berberis vulgaris*, 294
- Berlandiera texana*, var. *betonicaefolia*, 39, 40
- Betula*, 25, 227; sect. *Aptercaryon*, 27; *caerulea-grandis*, 275; *carpinifolia*, 25; *glandulosa*, 25, 26; *lanulosa*, 25; *lenta*, 25; *Michauxii*, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, fig. 1, pl. 1156; *Michauxii*, a brief Symposium, 25-33; *Michauxii* Spach in Northeastern America, 27; *Michauxii*, The Type, of, 32; *nana*, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, pl. 1156, subsp. *exilis*, var. *reducta*, 31, β *flabellifolia*, 29, var. *Michauxii*, 31; *nigra*, 25, 275; *papyracea*, 25; *papyrifera*, 25; *populifolia*, 275, 293; *pumila*, 26; *terraenovae*, 26, 27, 28, 29
- Bignoniaceae, 297
- Blake, S. F., Scamman's Ferns and Fern Allies of New Hampshire (Notice), 228
- Blechnum spicant*, 246
- Blomquist, Notes on Distribution of North Carolina Plants—II, 253
- Books on Trees and other Plants?, Why so Many Careless, 272
- Boothe, W. E., Montana Plant-Distribution Records, 52
- Botanical Nomenclature, Sidelights from Zoology on, 156
- Botanizing in Oklahoma, Some Results of a third Summer's, 165
- Botrychium dissectum* var. *obliquum*, 42, var. *oneidense*, 42, var. *typicum*, 42; *matricariaefolium*, 41, var. *typicum*, 42; *multifidum*, var. *intermedium*, 41
- Bouteloua barbata*, 20; *gracilis*, 19; *rigidisetia*, 19, 20
- Brassica arvensis*, 128; *campestris*, 294; *Kaber*, 127, 128; *Kaber*, var. ***stricta***, 127; *nigra*, 127, 128
- Breweria angustifolia*, 266; *aquatica*, 266; *humistrata*, 267; *Michauxii*, 268; *Pickeringii*, 268
- Brickellia brachyphylla*, 173; *californica*, 173
- Bromus arcticus*, 211; sect. *Bromopsis*, 209, 210; sect. *Ceratochloa*, 212; *ciliatus*, 212, 214, var. *coloradensis*, 211, subv. *denudatus*, 210; *inermis*, 209, 210, var. ***arcticus***, 211, f. *aristatus*, 210, var. *aristatus*, 210, subsp. ***inermis***, 210, 211, subsp. ***Pumpellianus***, 211, var. ***purpurascens***, 211, f. *villosum*, 210; *inopinatus*, 210; *irkutensis*, 209; *Kalmii*, 212, 213, 214; *Korotkyi*, 209; *latiglumis*, 212, 213, 214; Nomenclatural Changes in, 209; *ornans*, 209; *pubescens*, 215; *Pumpellianus*, 209, 210, 211, var. *arcticus*, 209, 211, var. *melicoides*, 211,

- var. Tweedyi, 211, var. villosissimus, 209, 211; purgans, 211, 212, 213, 214, var. longispicata, 211, var. purpurascens, 211; Richardsonii, 209; sibiricus, 209; vogulicus, 209
- Bruce Peninsula, Ontario, New Records for the, 41
- Bryan, C. S., *Goodyera tessellata* in Rhode Island, 279
- Bryophytes of the Canadian Eastern Arctic (Review), Thallophytes and, 251
- Buchloe dactyloides*, 19
- Buchnera floridana*, 269
- Bulbostylis coarctatus*, 257
- Butomus umbellatus*, 227
- Butomaceae, 227
- Calamagrostis koelerioides*, 52; scopulorum, 52
- Calypso bulbosa*, 44
- Calla palustris*, 293
- Caltha palustris*, 294
- Campanula rapunculoides*, 297
- Campanulaceae, 297
- Camptothecium Nuttallii*, 73
- Canadian Eastern Arctic (Review), Thallophytes and Bryophytes of the, 251
- Caprifoliaceae, 297
- Capsella bursa-pastoris*, 294
- Cardamine bellidifolia*, 178
- Careless Books on Trees and other Plants?, Why so Many, 272
- Carex*, 227; aggregata, 258; arenaria, 258; blanda, 55; eburnea, 53; exilis, 259; filifolia, 55; foenea, 259; Joori, 259; laxiflora, 55; nigromarginata, var. floridana, 259; obtusata, 55; oligosperma, 47; stricta, 293
- Carolina Plants—II, Notes on Distribution of North, 253
- Carya*, 275; alba, 189; aquatica, 189, 195; Buckleyi, 189, 196; cordiformis, 189, 190, 195; glabra, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, var. hirsuta, 189, 192, 194, 195, 197, 198, var. megacarpa, 198, var. villosa, 189, 197; illinoensis, 189, 195; laciniata, 190, 195, 198; microcarpa, 188, 189; odorata, 192, var. villosa, 192; ovalis, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, var. hirsuta, 195, var. mollis, 189, 194, 197, 198, var. obcordata, 198, var. obovalis, 198, var. odorata, 198, var. typica, 197; ovata, 160, 189, 191, 195, 197, var. borealis, 197, var. complanata, 197, var. ellipsoidalis, 197, var. fraxinifolia, 197, var. Nuttallii, 197, var. pubescens, 197; pallida, 189, 193, 195, 197; texana, 189, 196, var. villosa, 189; tomentosa, 189, 193, 194, 195, 199, var. ficoides, 199
- Caryophyllaceae, 233, 294; —IV. A Synopsis of the North American Species of the Subfamily Silenoideae, Studies in the, 233; Silenoideae, 234
- Cassia Roemeriana*, 20; corymbosa, 180, 181, 182; peragua, 182
- Cassine corymbosum*, 180
- Castilleja indivisa*, 39
- Catalpa bignonioides*, 297
- Caution regarding certain Collections, Need for, 175
- Celastraceae, 295
- Celastrus scandens*, 295
- Cenchrus longispinus*, 166; pauciflorus, 166
- Cenomyce borbonica*, 115; scabriuscula, 93
- Centaurea nigra*, 53; solstitialis, 163
- Cerastium beeringianum*, 286
- Cercis canadensis*, 295
- Cevallia sinuata*, 20
- Chaenorrhinum minus*, 59
- Chamitea, 248
- Chelidonium majus*, 294
- Chimaphila maculata*, 161; umbellata, 161
- Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, 297
- Chrysanthamnus nauseosus*, ssp. typicus, 173
- Cirsium rugosum*, var. angustatum, 174
- Cichorium intybus*, 297
- Cistus corymbosus*, 264
- Cladonia*, 47, 77, 121; acuminata, 121; alpestris, 85, 121, f. aberrans, 85; apicola, 121, var. karelica, 109; amaurocraea, 121; apodocarpa, 106, 107, 120; atlantica, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, f. microphylla, 99, f. ramosa, 98, 103; f. ramosissima, 99, 100, f. subsimplex, 99, 103; bacillaris, 86, 117, 118, 120, f. clavata, 87, f. peritheta, 87, f. tenuistipitata, 87; Balfourii, 116; Beaumontii, 99, 100, 101, 121; borbonica, 115, 116, f. cylindrica, 86, 87, 115, 116, f. ramosa, 118, f. squamulosa, 115, 118; Boryi, 89, f. lacunosa, 91, f.

prolifera, 91, f. reticulata, 91; brevis, 109; caespiticia, 106, 120, 121; calycantha, 121; capitata, 107, 108, 121, f. epiphylloma, 107, f. imbricata, 107, f. pallida, 107, f. squamulosa, 107; carassensis, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 121, f. digressa, 104, f. irregularis, 103, 104, m. regularis, 104, 105, f. obliqua, 104, m. spectabilis, 104, f. regularis, 105, f. subregularis, 103, 104, 105, m. spectabilis, 105, f. **subulata**, 105; cariosa, 108, 121, f. cribrosa, 108; caroliniana, 89, 90, f. dilatata, 90, f. fibrillosa, 90, f. prolifera, 90, f. tenuiramea, 90; subgen. *Cenomyce*, 86; cenotea, 105, 121, var. corticata, 95; f. crossota, 106, var. magellanica, 95; subsect. *Chasmariæ*, 91, 100; chlorophaea, f. carpophora, 112, f. costata, 112, f. simplex, 112; subgen. *Cladina*, 78; subsect. *Clausae*, 100, 107; clavulifera, 108, f. epiphylla, 108, f. nudicaulis, 108, f. pleurocarpa, 108, f. subvestita, 108; sect. *Cocciferae*, 86; coniocraea, 117, f. ceratodes, 114, 117, f. expansa, 114, f. phyllostrota, 115, f. pycnotheliza, 115, f. robustior, 115, f. stenoscypa, 115, f. subpellucida, 115, f. truncata, 115; conista, f. simplex, 113; cornuta, 121; cornutoradiata, 121, f. radiata, 113, f. subulata, 113, 114; crispata, 103, 104, 121; cristatella, 120, f. abbreviata, 88, f. aurantiaca, 88, f. Beauvoisii, 88, f. degenerata, 89, f. ochrocarpa, 89, f. pleurocarpa, 89, f. ramosa, 89, f. scyphulifera, 89, f. squamosissima, 89, f. squamulosa, 89, f. vestita, 88, 89; cryptochlorophaea, 113; cyanipes, 121; **cylindrica**, 116, 117, 118, pl. 1161, f. **ramosa**, 118, f. **scyphulifera**, 118, f. **squamulosa**, 118; decorticata, 100, 110, 121; deformis, 88, 121; delicata, 106, f. quercina, 106; didyma, 121, γ . pygmaea, 87, f. pygmaea, 87, 88, f. subulata, 88; m. subulata, 88; digitata, 121; exasperatula, 99, 100; **farinacea**, 95, 97, pl. 1161, fimbriata, 113, 115, η . borbonica, 115, γ . cornutoradiata γ^2 . subulata, 113; Floerkeana, 86, var. carcata, 86, f. squamosissima, 86, var. intermedia, 86; floridana, 99,

100, 121; foliacea, 119; group *Foliosae*, 118; furcata, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 120, var. *farinacea*, 95, var. *palamaea*, 92, f. *rigidula*, 92, var. *pinnata*, 92, 93, f. *foliolosa*, 92, 93, f. *truncata*, 93; var. *racemosa*, 92, 93, f. *corymbosa*, 93, f. *furcatosubulata*, 93, f. **prolifera**, 93, f. *squamulifera*, 92, 93, f. *subclausa*, 93, η . *racemosa* c. *urrecta*, 93, γ . *scabriuscula*, f. *farinacea*, 95; glauca, 121; gonecha, 121; gracilis, var. *dilatata*, 110, f. *dilacerata*, 110, f. *squamulosa*, 111, var. *hybrida*, 98; Grayi, 112, 120, f. *carpophora*, 112, f. *cyathiformis*, 112, 113, f. **lacerata**, 112, f. *prolifera*, 112, f. *squamulosa*, 112; subgroup *Helopodium*, 107, 109; *impexa*, 121; *incrassata*, 87, 89, f. *squamulosa*, 89; *japonica*, 101, 102, 104, f. *nuda*, 105, f. *subulata*, 105, var. *tatrana*, 102, f. *tatrana*, 105; *leporina*, 121; *leptothallina*, 100; *macilenta*, 87, var. *ostreata*, 87, f. *ostreata*, 87, f. *styracella*, 87; *macropus*, 109, 110; *major*, 113, 121; *mateocyatha*, 111, f. *leioscypha*, 111, f. *squamulata*, 111; group *Megaphyllae*, 106; *merochlorophaea*, 121; group *Microphyllae*, 91; *microphylliza*, 99, 100; *mitis*, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 121, f. *tenuis*, 84; *multiformis*, 97, f. *Finkii*, 97, f. *simulata*, 98; *nemoxyna*, 114, 120, f. *fibula*, 114, f. *phyllocephala*, 114, f. *Rei*, 114; *Norrini*, 109, 121; *ochrochlora*, 114; group *Ochroleucae*, 119; sect. *Ochrophaeae*, 89, 114; *papillaria*, 85, 86, f. *molariformis*, 86, f. *papillosa*, 86, f. *prolifera*, 86, f. *stipata*, 86; *piedmontensis*, 119, f. *epiphylla*, 120, f. *lepidifera*, 120, f. *obconica*, 120, f. *squamosissima*, 120, f. *squamulosa*, 120; *pityrea*, 100, var. *Zwackhii*, f. *phyllophora*, 118, f. *squamulifera*, 118, f. *subacuta*, 118; *pleurota*, 88, 120, f. *decorata*, 88, f. *extensa*, 88, var. *frondescens*, 88, f. *frondescens*, 88; group *Podostelides*, 100, 107; *polycarpha*, 121; subgen. *Pycnothelia*, 85; *pyxidata*, var. *neglecta*, 111, f. *lophyra*, 112, f. *simplex*, 111, μ . *pityrea*, g. *phyllophora*, 118, var. *pocillum*, 112; *rangiferina*, 78, f. *crispata*,

- 78, f. *incrassata*, 78, f. *prolifera*, 79, f. *umbellata*, 79; *rangiformis*, 83, *Ravenelii*, 121; *Robbinsii*, 118, 119, f. *squamulosa*, 119; *santensis*, 99, 100, b. *Beaumontii*, 99; *scabriuscula*, 93, 94, 95, 97, 121, var. *farinacea*, 95, f. *farinacea*, 93, 94, 95, 96; f. *subtestacea*, 95, 97, f. *surrecta*, 94; *scabriuscula-farinacea*, 95; *squamosa*, 98, 103, 104; f. *multibrachiata*, 99; f. *murina*, 98; f. *phyllopoda*, 98; f. *squamosissima*, 98; *stenophylliza*, 99, 100; subsect. *Stramineo-flavidae*, 88, *strepilis*, 119, f. *compacta*, 119, f. *coralloidea*, 119, f. *glabrata*, 119, f. *subsessilis*, 119; *subcariosa*, 108, 120, f. *evoluta*, 108, f. *pleurocarpa*, 109, f. *ramosa*, 109, f. *squamulosa*, 109; subsect. *Subglaucescentes*, 86; *submitis*, 80, 83, 84, 121, f. *divaricata*, 85, f. *prolifera*, 85; *subrangiformis*, 91; *subsquamosa*, f. *nuda*, 102, 105, f. *subulata*, 102, 105; *subtenuis*, 85, 120, f. *prolifera*, 85, f. *setigera*, 85; *surrecta*, 94; *sylvatica*, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, f. *inactiva*, 79, f. *prolifera*, 81, f. *pygmaea*, 81, f. *sphagnoides*, 81, f. *subspumosa*, 81; group *Thallostelides*, 100, 110; *turgida*, 107, 121, f. *corniculata*, 107, f. *scyphifera*, 107; subsect. *Unciales*, 89; *uncialis*, 89, 90, 121, f. *obtusata*, 90, f. *setigera*, 90, f. *soraligera*, 90, f. *spinosa*, 90, f. *subobtusata*, 90; *verticillata*, 111, 121, f. *aggregata*, 111, f. *apoticta*, 111, f. *evoluta*, 111, f. *phyllocephala*, 111
- Cladoniae* of Connecticut, Notes on the, 77
- Cladrastis lutea*, 295
- Clematis Drummondii*, 20
- Clutia*, 223, 224
- Cluytia*, 223
- Collections, Need for Caution regarding certain, 175
- Colorado, *Alchemilla alpina* in, 47
- Comandra umbellata*, 293
- Commelinaceae, 293
- Compositae, 253, 283, 297
- Comptonia peregrina*, 261, 293
- Condalia obtusifolia*, 19, 20
- Conioselinum chinense*, 175
- Connecticut, Notes on the *Cladoniae* of, 77
- Convolvulus hermannioides*, 37; *patens*, 267
- Corallorhiza maculata*, f. *flavida*, 44; *striata*, 286
- Cornaceae, 296
- Cornus*, 227; *alternifolia*, 296; *amomum*, 296; *racemosa*, f. **Nielsenii**, 58; *stolonifera*, 296
- Coronaria Flos-cuculi*, 243
- Corydalis sempervirens*, f. **candida**, 47
- Corylaceae, 293
- Coscinodon Raui*, 75
- Crataegus Douglasii*, 276; (hybrid), 295
- Cressa truxillensis*, 20, 137
- Cross, F. C., Notes on two adventive Plants of the Washington, D. C. Area, 183
- Cruciferae, 294
- Culinary Use for the Leaves of *Vitis riparia*, A, 225
- Cuphea*, 185, 87; *asper*, 185; *carthagenensis*, 185; sect. *Heterodon*, 186; *petiolata*, 185, 186, 187; *procumbens*, 185, 86; *Stamen-numbers* in, 185; *viscosissima*, 185, 186; *Wrightii*, 185
- Cuscuta glabrior*, 37; *verrucosa*, 37
- Cymbopogon Bequaertii*, 249
- Cynoctonum Mitreola*, 36; *sessilifolium*, 265
- Cynosciadium digitatum*, 36
- Cyperaceae, 293
- Cyperus compressus*, 22; *flavescens*, var. *poaeformis*, 22, 255; *Lecontei*, 255
- Cypripedium acaule*, 44, 293; *arietinum*, 44; *Calceolus*, var. *parviflorum*, 43, var. *pubescens*, 43; *parviflorum*, 43; *reginae*, 62
- Cyrilla racemiflora*, 263
- Dalea alopecuroides*, 299; *alopecuroides* on Plum Island, Essex County, Massachusetts, 299; *nana*, 170
- Danthonia spicata*, 293
- Daucus pusillus*, 265
- Deep-Freezing Flowers for Laboratory Instruction in Systematic Botany, 289
- Delphinium Penardi*, 168; *virescens*, 168, ssp. *Penardi*, 168, ssp. *Wootoni*, 168
- Desmids, 288
- Desmodium acuminatum*, f. *Chandonnetii*, 138, f. *unifoliolatum*, 138; ser. **Americana**, 135; *bracteosum*, 137, 138, *β. cuspidatum*, 138, var. *longifolium*, 138; *cana-*

- dense, 137, *β. longifolium*, 138; ciliare, 136; cuspidatum, 137, 138, var. **longifolium**, 138; Dillenii, 151, 154; **Fernaldii**, 137, 139, 145, 147, 148; floridanum, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148; glabellum, 137, 151, 154, 155; glutinosum, 135, 136, 137, f. **Chandonnetii**, 138, f. **unifoliolatum**, 138; humifusum, 137, 155; illinoense, 136; laevigatum, 137, 139, 144, 148, 149, 151, var. *β. monophyllum*, 149, *β. rhombifolium*, 148; lineatum, 137; ser. **Longibracteata**, 137; longifolium, 138; marilandicum, 137; nudiflorum, 135, 136; **Nuttallii**, 137, 139, 142, 144, 147; ochroleucum, 136; paniculatum, 137, 151, 152, *β. angustifolium*, 152, var. Chapmani, 152, var. **epetiolatum**, 153, var. pubens, 153, 154, var. typicum, 152, 153, 154; ser. **Pauciarticulata**, 136, 145; pauciflorum, 135, 136; **perplexum**, 137, 154, 155; Preliminary Studies—III, 135; rhombifolium, 139, 141, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 151, 154, var. *β.*, 149; rigidum, 137; rotundifolium, 35, 136, f. **glabratum**, 138, var. glabratum, 138; sessilifolium, 136; ser. **Stipitata**, 137, 145; ser. **Stipulata**, 136; strictum, 137; tenuifolium, 137; Torreyanum, 140; viridiflorum, 137, 138, 139, 142, 143, 144, 147
- DeWolf, G. P., Note on the Varieties of *Zizania aquatica*, 34
- Dianthera ovata, 270
- Dianthus, 244; alpinus, *γ. repens*, 245; Armeria, 244; barbatus, 244, 245; deltoides, 244, 245; plumarius, 244, 245; repens, 244, 245
- Dicentra canadensis, 294
- Dichondra repens, var. carolinensis, 38
- Dicranum alatum, 73; Bonjeani, var. alatum, 73; scoparium, 73, f. **alatum**, 73
- Digitaria Ischaemum, 227; sanguinalis, 227
- Diosanthus Armeria, 245; barbatus, 245
- Distichlis stricta, 19
- Distribution of North Carolina Plants—II, Notes on, 253
- Ditaxis humilis, 36
- Dithyrea Wislizenii, 294
- Ditrichum flexicaule, f. **Estellae**, 74
- Doronicum, 283
- Draba reptans, 169, var. micrantha, 169, var. typica, 169
- Dryas Drummondii, 286; integrifolia, 62
- Dryopteris cristata, var. Clintoniana, 42; Filix-mas, 42; Phegopteris, 42; Robertiana, 227
- Duncan, W. H., Shortia galacifolia from Georgia, 229; Stamen-Numbers in Cuphea, 185; Synonymy in Viburnum obovatum and V. cassinoides, 179; Two new States for Tridens strictus, 126
- Dyschoriste linearis, 172
- Eastern Arctic (Review), Thallophytes and Bryophytes of the Canadian, 25
- Echinocactus texensis, 20
- Echinochloa Walteri, f. laevigata, 54
- Eighth Edition of Gray's Manual of Botany (Review), 226
- Electrical Drier for Herbarium Specimens, An, 129
- Eleocharis albida, 255; arenicola, 256; Baldwinii, 255; caribaea, 167; flavescens, 256; geniculata, 167; melanocarpa, 256; microcarpa, 256; montevidensis, 256; ovata, var. **aphanactis**, 54, var. Heuseri, 18; parvula, 256, var. anachaeta, 167; tricostata, 256; vivipara, 257
- Elliott Beardgrass, 45, 46
- Empetrum nigrum, 62
- Eragrostis hypnoides, 52; pectinacea, 52
- Erianthus alopecuroides, 21; compactus, 71; giganteus, var. **compactus**, 71; saccharoides, var. compactus, 71
- Ericaceae, 296
- Erigeron pulchellus, var. Tolsteadii, 59, f. **Tolsteadii**, 59
- Eriophorum tenellum, f. **axillare**, 46; virginicum, 47
- Erodium texanum, 20, 35
- Errors in Gray's Manual, Misprints and other Typographical, 280
- Euonymus atropurpureus, 277
- Eupatorium incarnatum, 40
- Euphorbia albomarginata, 20, 36, 37; cyparissias, 295; lata, 20
- Euphorbiaceae, 295
- Eurotia lanata, 167
- Evans, A. W., Notes on the Cladoniae of Connecticut, 77

- Evans, Long Life to Alexander W., 49
Evers, R. A., *Andropogon Elliottii* in Illinois, 45
Extension of *Solidago erecta*, 288
- Fagaceae, 293
Fagus grandifolia, 293
Fascicle of Novelties, a Small, 61
Fassett, N. C., Subspecific Variation in *Sporobolus cryptandrus*, 125
Fern Allies of New Hampshire (Notice), Scamman's Ferns and, 228
Fernald, M. L., A Small Fascicle of Novelties, 61; *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris* in the United States, 201; *Alchemilla alpina* in Colorado, 47; *Arenaria uniflora*, 71; *Arnica mollis* and *A. lanceolata*, 284; *Galium hareynicum*: a Problem in Interpreting the International Rules, 222; Introductory Note (Betula Michauxii, a brief Symposium), 25; Long Life to Alexander W. Evans, 49; Need for Caution regarding certain Collections, 175; North American Variety of *Milium effusum*, 218; Our American Forms of *Stellaria Alsine*, 250; *Potamogeton oblongus*, not *P. polygonifolius*, 128; The Hybrid of *Lysimachia terrestris* and *L. thyrsiflora*, 199; The Seeming Invalidity of some Substitutes for the Name *Habenaria straminea*, 247; The Validity of the Generic Name *Pteretis*, 246; Three Additions to the Flora of Nova Scotia, 18; Why so many Careless Books on Trees and other Plants?, 272
Ferns and Fern Allies of New Hampshire (Notice), Scamman's, 228
Festuca inermis, 210, var. *villosa*, 210; *megalura*, 52; *rubra*, 293
Fissidens adiantoides, 73, var. *immarginatus*, 73, f. **immarginatus**, 73
Flora for the San Francisco Bay Area (Review), A New, 76
Flora of Nova Scotia, Three Additions to the, 18
Flora, Some Additions to the Oklahoma, 19-24, 35-41
Flowering Plants with Notes on Additions to the Flora, Studies of Minnesota, 54
Flowers for Laboratory Instruction in Systemic Botany, Deep Freezing, 289
Forasaccus inermis, 210; *Pumpellianus*, 211
Formaldehyde and Alcohol in Plant-collecting, A Substitute for, 123
Forms of Plants from Minnesota, Two New, 46
Forsythia (hybrid), 296
Fothergilla major, 295
Fox, William B., Notes on Distribution of North Carolina Plants—II, 253
Franseria acanthicarpa, 174; *confertiflora*, 174; *tomentosa*, 174
Froelichia floridana, 261
- Gaillardia pinnatifida*, 20, 37
Galanthus elwesii, 183
Galax, 260
Galeopsis Tetrahit, var. *bifida*, 59
Galium hareynicum, 222, 223, 224; *hareynicum*: a Problem in Interpreting the International Rules, 222; *saxatile*, 222; *uniflorum*, 270
Gates, B. N., An Electrical Drier for Herbarium Specimens, 129
Generic Name *Pteretis*, The Validity of the, 246
Gentian of the Desert, The Autumnal Perennial, 68
Gentiana amarella, 69; *angustifolia*, 69, 70; *autumnalis*, 69, 71, f. **albescens**, 70, f. **albocaerulea**, 69, f. **porphyrio**, 70; *porphyrio*, 68, 69, 70, f. *albescens*, 70, f. *albocaerulea*, 69, f. *Stoneana*, 69; *purpurea*, 70, 71; *Stoneana*, 69
Georgia, *Shortia galacifolia* from, 229
Geraniaceae, 295
Geranium maculatum, 295
Gilia rigidula, var. *acerosa*, 171
Ginannia mollis, 75
Glyceria, 53; *arkansana*, 21; *Fernaldii*, 54; *pallida*, 255, var. *Fernaldii*, 54
Gnaphalium chilense, 174; *Wrightii*, 174, 175
Godfrey, R. K., Notes on Distribution of North Carolina Plants—II, 253
Goodman, G. J., A New Variety in *Saxifraga*, 183
Goodyera decipiens, 286; *oblongifolia*, 286; *pubescens*, 280; *repens*, 279, 280; *tesselata*, 279, 280; *tesselata* in Rhode Island, 279

- Gramineae, 293
 Grape Fern, 41
 Grape vine, 57
 Gray's Manual, Misprints and other
 Typographical Errors, 280
 Gray's Manual of Botany (Review),
 Eighth Edition of, 226
 Green ash, 58
Grimmia alpestris, 75; *alpicola*, 74,
 75, var. *rivularis*, f. *papillosa*, 74;
apocarpa, var. *alpicola*, f. **papil-**
losa, 74; *Doniana*, 75; *montana*,
 75; *Rauei*, 75; *Wrightii*, 75, var.
Rauei, 75
 Guttiferae, 296
 Gymnospermae, 278
Gypsophila, 233; *elegans*, 244;
muralis, 244; *paniculata*, 244
 Habeeb, H., A Culinary Use for the
 Leaves of *Vitis riparia*, 225;
 Nomenclatural and other Notes
 on Mosses, 72
Habenaria, 248; *albida*, 247, 248,
 249, var. *straminea*, 247; *clavel-*
lata, var. *ophioglossoides*, 43;
Hookeri, 44, var. *abbreviata*, 62;
macrophylla, 63, 64, 65, pl. 1158;
obtusata, 44; *orbiculata*, 44, 61,
 62, 63, 64, 65, var. **Lehorsii**, 61,
 62, 64, var. **Menziesii**, 63, var.
typica, 63, 65; *orbiculata*, A
 Study of, 61; *straminea*, 247, 249;
straminea, The Seeming Inva-
 lidity of Some Substitutes for the
 Name, 247; *unalascensis*, 286
 Hagenah, D. J., New Records for
 the Bruce Peninsula, Ontario, 41
Halesia carolina, 296
 Hamamelidaceae, 295
Hamamelis virginiana, 275
Haploesthes Greggii, var. *texana*, 20
Hedeoma pulegioides, 38
Hedysarum bracteosum, 138; *ciliare*,
 145, var. *oblongifolium*, 145;
cuspidatum, 138; *grandiflorum*,
 138; *laevigatum*, 149; *Mackenzii*,
 286; *paniculatum*, 151, 152; *viridi-*
florum, 140, 142
Helenium microcephalum, 20
Helianthemum corymbosum, 264
Helianthus angustifolius, 40; *an-*
nuus, 297; *Nuttallii*, 60
Heliotropium inundatum, 38
 Herbarium Specimens, An Electrical
 Drier for, 129; New Plastic Aid
 in Mounting, 298
Hibiscus aculeatus, 264; *palustris*,
 264; *syriacus*, 296
 Hickories North of Virginia with
 Notes on the two Pignuts, *Carya*
glabra and *C. ovalis*, Key to the,
 188
Hicoria borealis, 193; *carolinae-*
septentrionalis, 193; *glabra hirsuta*,
 192, 193, *glabra*, var. *hirsuta*, 192;
odorata, 193, var. *villosa*, 193;
ovata, 193; *pallida*, 193
Hilaria mutica, 20
 Hippocastanaceae, 295
 Hodgdon A. R., Range-Extensions
 and -Clarifications in New Hamp-
 shire, 160
Holcus lanatus, 75; *mollis*, 75,
mollis in New Hampshire, 75
Homalothecium Nuttallii, 73
Hordeum pusillum, 19
Houstonia caerulea, 297; *humifusa*,
 20
 Hybrid of *Lysimachia terrestris* and
L. thyrisiflora, The, 19
 Hybrids: *Salix hebecarpa* Fernald
 and *S. simulans* Fernald, Willow, 8
Hydrangea arborescens, 262
Hydrocotyle chinense, 175
Hypericum perforatum, 296
Hypnum Nuttallii, 73
 Ibervillea Lindheimeri, 20
Ilex montana, 277
 Illinois, *Andropogon Elliottii* in, 45
Impatiens capensis, f. *Peasei*, 58
 International Rules, *Galium har-*
cynicum: a Problem in Inter-
 preting the, 222
 Introductory Note (*Betula Mi-*
chauxii, a brief Symposium), 25
 Invalidity of some Substitutes for
 the Name *Habenaria straminea*,
 The Seeming, 247
Iris lacustris, 44
Isopyrum biterminalatum, 261
Itea virginica, 35
Iva frutescens, var. *oraria*, 162
 Jones, E. K., Subspecific Variation
 in *Sporobolus cryptandrus*, 125
 Jovet, P., The Type of *Betula*
Michauxii, 32
Juglans, 191; *nigra*, 274
 Juncaceae, 293
Juncus bufonius, 24; *effusus*, 293
Juniperus communis, var. *saxatilis*,
 62; *monosperma*, 21, 174; *Pin-*
choti, 20; *virginiana*, 274
Justicia ovata, 269

- Kalmia*, 230
 Key to the Hickories North of Virginia with Notes on the two Pignuts, *Carya glabra* and *C. ovalis*, 188
 Knowlton, C. H., *Rhododendron maximum* at Medfield, 279; *Rhododendron maximum* in New England, 215
 Krochmal S., Range-Extensions and -Clarifications in New Hampshire, 160

Labiatae, 297
 Laboratory Instruction in Systematic Botany, Deep-Freezing Flowers for, 289
 Lakela, O., Two New Forms of Plants from Minnesota, 46
Larrea uliginosa, b. *alpina*, 251, aa. *ovalifolia*, 250
Larix laricina, 277
Lauraceae, 294
 Leaves of *Vitis riparia*, A Culinary Use for the, 225
Lechea patula, 265
Leguminosae, 253, 295
Lemna minor, 260
Leucorchis albida, subsp. *eu-albida*, 249, subsp. *straminea*, 249; *straminea*, 249
Liatris punctata, var. *coloradensis*, 175, var. *typica*, 175, var. *typica*, f. *coloradensis*, 175; *pyncostachya*, f. *alba*, 40; *squarrosa*, var. *hirsuta*, 40
Libertia Laurencei, 224
Lichen subulatus, 113
Lilaeopsis carolinensis, 265; *chinensis*, 175
Liliaceae, 293
Limonium limbatum, 20, 36
Linaria canadensis, 297; *minor*, 59; *vulgaris*, 297
Lindera Benzoin, var. *pubescens*, 168, var. *typica*, 169
Liriodendron tulipifera, 294
Listera cordata, 44
Lobelia cardinalis, 297
Lomaria Spicant, 246
 Long Life to Alexander W. Evans, 49
Lonicera involucrata, 286; *Morrowi*, 297
Lusekia, 248
Luzula acuminata, var. *carolinae*, 260; *campestris*, 293; *carolinae*, 260

Lychnis, 233, 234, 236; *affinis*, 237, 238; *ajanensis*, 241; *alba*, 234, 242, 294; *alpina*, 234, 235, 236, 238, var. *americana*, 235, var. *americana*, f. *albiflora*, 235; *apetala*, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, subsp. *apetala*, 235, 239, f. *arctica*, 235, subsp. *attenuata*, 235, 236, var. *elatior*, 240, var. *glabra*, 236, subsp. *montana*, 235, 236; *attenuata*, 236; *brachycalyx*, 240; *chalconica*, 235, 243; *coronaria*, 235, 243; *Dawsonii*, 241; *dioica*, 235, 243, var. *rubra*, 243; *diurna*, 243; *Drummondii*, 234, 241, var. *Drummondii*, 242, var. *nuda*, 242, var. *striata*, 242; *Flos-cuculi*, 234, 235; *Funstonii*, 240; *furcata*, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, subsp. *affinis*, 238, subsp. *elatior*, 238, 239, 240, 241, subsp. *elatior*, var. *glabra*, 240, subsp. *furcata*, 238; *Githago*, 243; *Kingii*, 234, 241; *mexicana*, 234, 242; *montana*, 236; *nesophila*, 235; *pauciflora*, 238, 239; *striata*, 242; *Taylorae*, 240; *triflora*, 234, 236, 241, subsp. *Dawsoni*, 241, var. *Dawsoni*, 241, subsp. *triflora*, 241; *vespertina*, 242; *Viscaria*, 234, 235
Lycium Berlandieri, 20
Lycoperdon, 252
Lycopodium complanatum, 43; *obscureum*, 254, var. *dendroideum*, 43; *tristachyum*, 43
Lysias Menziesii, 63; *orbiculata*, 64
Lysimachia commixta, 199, 200; sect. *Ephemerum*, 200; sect. *Naumburgia*, 200; *producta*, 199, 200; *quadrifolia*, 200; sect. *Steironema*, 201; *terrestris*, 199, 200, 201; *terrestris* and *L. thyrsoiflora*, The hybrid of, 199; *thyrsoiflora*, 199; *thyrsoiflora*, The Hybrid of *L. terrestris* and, 199; sect. *Verticillatae*, 200

Magnolia denudata, 294; *virginiana*, 132
Magnoliaceae, 294
 Maguire, B., On the Application of the Name *Arnica Lessingii* (Torrey and Gray) Greene, 281; Studies in the Caryophyllaceae—IV. A Synopsis of the North American Species of the Subfamily *Silenoideae*, 233
Maianthemum canadense, 53, 293

- Malaxis brachypoda, 44, f. **bifolia**, 71; monophyllos, f. **bifolia**, 71
- Malvaceae, 296
- Manning, W. E., Key to the Hickories North of Virginia with Notes on the two Pignuts, *Carya glabra* and *C. ovalis*, 188
- Matteuccia, 246, 247; *pensylvanica*, 247; *Struthiopteris*, 246
- McDowell, G. W., *Shortia galacifolia* from Georgia, 229
- Medfield, *Rhododendron maximum* at, 279
- Meibomia, 135; *cuspidata*, 138; *floridana*, 146; *grandiflora*, 138, var. *Chandonetii*, 138; *laevigata*, 149, var. *monophylla*, 149; *longifolia*, 138; *Nuttallii*, 139, 143; *paniculata*, 151, 152, var. *obtusa*, 154; *rhombifolia*, 146, 148; *viridiflora*, 140, 141
- Melandrium, 234; *apetalum*, 235, 238; *Drummondii*, 242; *Flos-cuculi*, 243; *furcatum*, subsp. *angustiflorum*, 238; *macrosperrum*, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239; *pauciflorum*, 238; *Soczavianum*, 236, 237, 238, 239; *Taylorae*, var. *glabrum*, 241; *vespertinum*, 242
- ?*Melandryum Ostenfeldii*, 241; *tai-myrense*, 241
- Mesembryanthemum, 223
- Michigan (Notice), Shrubs of, 208
- Micromyces, 252
- Milium effusum, 218, 219, 220, var. **cisatlanticum**, 218, f. *Lerchenfeldianum*, 221; North American Variety of, 218
- Minnesota Flowering Plants with Notes on Additions to the Flora, Studies of, 54
- Minnesota, Two New Forms of Plants from, 46
- Minor Transfers, Three, 71
- Misprints and other Typographical Errors in Gray's Manual, 280
- Modiola caroliniana*, 170
- Moehringia, 286
- Monarda punctata*, ssp. *intermedia*, 38, var. **intermedia**, 38
- Montana Plant-Distribution Records, 52
- Montrey pine, 5
- Moore, H. E., A Substitute for Formaldehyde and Alcohol in Plant-collecting, 123
- Moore, J. W., Studies of Minnesota Flowering Plants with Notes on Additions to the Flora, 54
- Mosses, Nomenclatural and other Notes on, 72
- Mounting Herbarium Specimens, New Plastic Aid in, 298
- Muhlenbergia Porteri*, 21, 174; *Torreyi*, 19
- Musci, 72, 73
- Myosotis macrosperma*, 171; *verna*, 171
- Myricaceae, 293
- Najas flexilis*, 52, 286
- Need for Caution Regarding Certain Collections, 175
- Neslia paniculata*, 57
- New England, *Rhododendron maximum* in, 215
- New Flora for the San Francisco Bay Area (Review), A, 76
- New Forms of Plants from Minnesota, Two, 46
- New Hampshire, *Holcus mollis* in, 75; Range-Extensions and -Clarification in, 160; (Notice), Scamman's Ferns and Fern Allies of, 228
- New Plastic Aid in Mounting Herbarium Specimens, 298
- New Records for the Bruce Peninsula, Ontario, 41
- New Variety in *Saxifraga*, A, 183
- Nicotiana trigonophylla*, 20
- Nomenclatural and other Notes on Mosses, 72
- Nomenclatural Changes in Bromus, 209
- Nomenclature, Sidelights from Zoology on Botanical, 156
- North American Species of the Subfamily Silenoideae, Studies in the Caryophyllaceae—IV. A Synopsis of the, 233
- North American Variety of *Milium effusum*, 218
- Northeastern America, *Betula Michauxii* Spach in, 27
- Note on the Varieties of *Zizania aquatica*, 34
- Notes on Additions to the Flora, Studies of Minnesota Flowering Plants with, 54
- Notes on Mosses, Nomenclatural and other, 72
- Notes on the Cladoniae of Connecticut, 77
- Notes on the two Pignuts, *Carya glabra* and *C. ovalis*, Key to the Hickories North of Virginia with, 188

- Notes on Distribution of North Carolina Plants—II, 253
 Notes on two Adventive Plants of the Washington, D. C., Area, 183
 Nova Scotia, Three Additions to the Flora of, 18
 Novelties, A Small Fascicle of, 61–71
 Nuphar, A Southeastern, 65; ovatum, 65, 66, 67; **puteorum**, 65, 66, 67, pl. 1159, 1160; variegatum, 67
 Nymphaea, 66
 Nymphoides peltatum, 36
 Oenothera biennis, 296; canescens, 170
 Official Plant Names?, 1
 Oklahoma Flora, Some Additions to the, 19–24, 35–41
 Oklahoma, Some Results of a Third Summer's Botanizing in, 165
 Oleaceae, 296
 Onagraceae, 296
 Ontario, New Records for the Bruce Peninsula, 41
 Opuntia leptocaulis, 20
 Orchidaceae, 41, 248, 293
 Orchis orbiculata, 64; rotundifolia, 64
 Oryzopsis hymenoides, 21; micrantha, 166
 Osmorhiza obtusa, 286
 Osmunda, 246; spicant, 246
 Ostrya virginiana, 160, 293
 Our American Forms of Stellaria Alsine, 250
 Oxalidaceae, 295
 Oxalis stricta, 295; violacea, f. alba, 58
 Oxyria digyna, 62
 Oxytropis, 227; foliolosa, 286
 Panicum, 45; ramisetum, 166; texanum, 36
 Parnassia Kotzebuei, 286
 Parsonsia petiolata, 185
 Parthenocissus quinquefolia, f. hirsuta, 35
 Paspalum bifidum, 254; racemulosum, 254
 Passiflora incarnata, f. **alba**, 35
 Pease, A. S., Holcus mollis in New Hampshire, 75
 Pectis, 41; angustifolia, 40
 Pedicularis canadensis, 269, 297
 Pellaea atropurpurea, 43
 Penstemon Fendleri, 175
 Perennial Gentian of the Desert, The Autumnal, 68
 Pericome glandulosa, 175
 Perizoma rhomboidea, 269
 Persimmon, 45
 Philadelphus inodorus, 295
 Phlox divaricata, var. Laphamii, f. **bicolor**, 58
 Phragmites communis, var. Berlandieri, 255
 Phryma Leptostachya, 270, var. confertifolia, 270
 Phyllitis Scolopendrium, var. americana, 42
 Physalis comata, 171; Fendleri, 171; hederacifolia, 171, var. **comata**, 171; lobata, 36; mollis, var. cinerascens, 171
 Physocarpus opulifolius, var. intermedius, 169
 Physostegia formosior, f. **alba**, 58
 Phytolacca americana, 294
 Phytolaccaceae, 294
 Picea glauca, 277; mariana, 277
 Pieris floribunda, 296
 Pignuts, Carya glabra and C. ovalis, Key to the Hickories North of Virginia with Notes on the two, 188
 Pilaisaea, 72
 Pinaceae, 278
 Pinus Banksiana, 273; cembroides, var. edulis, 21, 40; edulis, 174; insignis, 5; ponderosa, 21, 40, 174; radiata, 5; resinosa, 273; Strobis, 272
 Piperia, 286
 Plagiopus Oederi, 74, f. **alpinus**, 74, var. condensatus, 74; serratus, 74
 Plant-collecting, A Substitute for Formaldehyde and Alcohol in, 123
 Plant-Distribution Records, Montana, 52
 Plants from Minnesota, Two New Forms of, 46
 Plant Names?, Official, 1
 Plantaginaceae, 297
 Plantago lanceolata, 297; Wrightiana, 20
 Plants? Why so many Careless Books on Trees and other, 272
 Plants—II, Notes on Distribution of North Carolina, 253
 Plastic Aid in Mounting Herbarium Specimens, New, 298
 Platanthera Menziesii, 63, 64
 Plum Island, Essex County, Massachusetts, Dalea alopecuroides on, 299
 Podostemum ceratophyllum, 162

- Podophyllum peltatum*, 294
Polemonium reptans, 268
Polygala Curtissii, 263; *paucifolia*, 295
 Polygalaceae, 295
 Polygonaceae, 294
Polygonatum biflorum, f. *ramosum*, 56; *canaliculatum*, 56, f. *foliatum*, 56, var. *rotundifolium*, 55; *commutatum*, f. *foliatum*, 56; *pubescens*, 293
Polygonum achoreum, 18; *dumetorum*, f. *cristatum*, 167; *persicaria*, 294
Polystichum Lonchitis, 42
Populus deltoides, 274
Portulaca lanceolata, 168
Potamogeton alpinus, 128; *amplifolius*, 286; *epiphydus*, 286; *oblongus*, 128; *obtusifolius*, 286; *polygonifolius*, 128; *Robbinsii*, 286
Potentilla Crantzii, 227; *simplex*, 295
 Preliminary Studies—III, *Desmodium*, 135
 Primulaceae, 296
 Problem in Interpreting the International Rules, *Galium hircynicum*: A, 222
Prosopis juliflora, var. *glandulosa*, 19
Prunella parviflora, 58; *vulgaris*, var. *parviflora*, 58
Prunus pensylvanica, 295; *umbellata*, 262; *virginiana*, 276
Pteretis, 246, 247; *pensylvanica*, 247; *Struthiopteris*, 246; The Validity of the Generic Name, 246
Pteridophyta, 41
Puccinellia, 53
Pylaisia, 72; *Jamesii*, 72; *polyantha*, 72, var. *Jamesii*, 72
Pyrus melanocarpa, 295

Quercus alba, 275; *ellipsoidalis*, 56, var. *kaposianensis*, 56; *falcata*, 148, 150; *Gambelii*, 24; *imbricaria*, 227; *macrocarpa*, 274; *stellata*, 275; *velutina*, 293

 Range-extensions and -Clarifications in New Hampshire, 160
 Ranunculaceae, 294
Ranunculus acris, 294; *bulbosus*, 294; *fascicularis*, 160, 161; *ficaria*, 184
 Raymond, M., *Betula Michauxii* Spach in Northeastern America, 27
 Records for the Bruce Peninsula, Ontario, New, 41
 Records, Montana Plant-Distribution, 52
 Results of a third Summer's Botanizing in Oklahoma, Some, 165
Reverchonia arenaria, 20
Rhamnus Frangula, 163
Rhexia virginica, 177
 Rhode Island, *Goodyera tessellata* in, 279
Rhododendron, 230; *canadense*, 296; *maximum*, 215, 279, at Medfield, 279, in New England, 215
Rhodotypos scandens, 295
Rhus microphylla, 19, 20; *Vernix*, 227, 263
Rhynchospora capitellata, 257; *corniculata*, var. *interior*, 23, var. *typica*, 22; *cymosa*, 23; *divergens*, 257; sect. *Eurhynchospora*, 23; *glomerata*, 23, var. *angusta*, 23; *globularis*, var. *recognita*, 23; *Harveyi*, 23; *perplexa*, 257; *Wrightiana*, 258
Robinia pseudoacacia, 295
 Rollins, R. C., A New Flora for the San Francisco Bay Area (Review), 76; Deep-Freezing Flowers for Laboratory Instruction in Systematic Botany, 289
Rosa Eglanteria, 58
 Rousseau, J., *Betula Michauxii* Spach in Northeastern America, 27
 Rubiaceae, 297
Rubus, 248; subgen. *Chamaemorus*, 248; subgen. *Cylactis*, 248; subgen. *Eubatus*, 248; subgen. *Idaebatus*, 248; *idaeus*, var. *caudatus*, 71, var. *strigosus*, 57, var. *strigosus*, f. *niveus*, 57; *pernagaeus*, 227; *strigosus*, var. *caudatus*, 71
Rumex acetosella, 294; *pulcher*, ssp. *divaricatus*, 167

 Salicaceae, 293
Salicornia, 18
Salix, 227, 248; *anamesa*, 8; *anglorum*, 13, 15, 16, var. *kophophylla*, 16; *arctophila*, 13, 15, 16, 18; sect. *Argyrocarpae*, 8; *astatulana*, 8; *cordata*, 8; *cordifolia*, var. *Macounii*, 16; *floridana*, 8; *fullertonensis*, 8; *fuscescens*, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15; *fuscescens*, var. *hebecarpa*, 10, 11, 13, 15; sect. *Glaucæ*, 16, 17, 18; *hebecarpa*,

- 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16; *hebecarpa* Fernald and *S. simulans* Fernald, Willow Hybrids; 8; *hudsonensis*, 8; *humilis*, var. *microphylla*, 293; *McCalliana*, 18; *missouriensis*, 8; *myrtilloides*, 14; *nigra*, 274; sect. *Ovalifoliae*, 13, 15, 18; *pedicellaris*, 10, var. *hypoglauca*, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; § *Pentandrae*, 248; *petiolaris*, 8; § *Reticulatae*; sect. *Roseae*, 8, 9, 11, 16; *simulans*, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18; *simulans* Fernald, Willow Hybrids: *S. hebecarpa* Fernald and, 8; sect. *Uva-ursi*, 8
- Salpichroa rhomboidea*, 269
- Sambucus canadensis*, 297
- San Francisco Bay Area (Review), A New Flora for the, 76
- Santalaceae, 293
- Saponaria, 233; *officinalis*, 243, 294; *segetalis*, 244; *Vaccaria*, 244
- Sarcostemma crista*, 20; *cynanchoides*, 20; *lobatum*, 170
- Sarracenia rubra*, 262
- Sassafras albidum*, var. *molle*, 294
- Satyrium albidum*, 249
- Saxifraga*, 227, 248; A New Variety in, 183; *oppositifolia*, 62; *virginiensis*, 183, 295, var. ***subintegra***, 183
- Saxifragaceae, 295
- Scabiosa arvensis*, 53
- Scamman's Ferns and Fern Allies of New Hampshire (Notice), 228
- Schedonnardus paniculatus*, 19
- Schedonorus inermis*, 210
- Scheuchzeria palustris*, 47
- Schoenus corniculatus*, 22
- Schubert, B. G., *Arenaria uniflora*, 71; *Desmodium*: Preliminary Studies—III, 135
- Scirpus californicus*, 23; *cespitosus*, var. *callosus*, 62, 63; *heterochaetus*, 286; *saximontanus*, 167; *subterminalis*, 286
- Scleria minor*, 258; *oligantha*, 23; *triglomerata*, 24
- Scrophulariaceae, 297
- Sebastiania ligustrina*, 263
- Senay, P., The Type of *Betula Michauxii*, 32
- Senecio aureus*, 297
- Sequoia gigantea*, 4, 5; *sempervirens*, 4
- Sequoiandendron*, 5; *giganteum*, 5
- Setaria macrostachya*, 20
- Seymour, F. C., Extension of *Solidago erecta*, 288
- Shinners, L. H., *Brassica Kaber*, var. ***stricta***, 127; Sidelights from Zoology on Botanical Nomenclature, 156
- Shortia*, 229, 230, 231, 232; *galacifolia*, 229, 230, 231; *galacifolia* from Georgia, 229
- Shrubs of Michigan (Notice), 208
- Sibbaldia procumbens*, 47
- Sida Elliottii*, 264; *inflexa*, 264; *physocalyx*, 20
- Sidelights from Zoology on Botanical Nomenclature, 156
- Silene*, 233, 234; *acaulis*, 62; *cucubalus*, 294; *Drummondii*, 242; *furcata*, 238; *noctiflora*, 243; *stellata*, var. *scabrella*, 24
- Silphium betonicifolium*, 40; *perfoliatum*, 297
- Silybum Marianum*, 164
- Sinapis arvensis*, var. *stricta*, 127
- Sisymbrium officinale*, 169
- Sisyrinchium campestre*, f. ***albiflorum***, 56
- Smilax*, 45
- Snyder, D. E., *Dalea alopecuroides* on Plum Island, Essex County, Massachusetts, 299.
- Solanaceae, 297
- Solanum elaeagnifolium*, f. *albiflorum*, 172; *gracile*, 268; *triflorum*, 297
- Solidago caesia*, 288; *erecta*, 288; *erecta*, Extension of, 288; *sempervirens*, 297
- Sorbus americana*, 275, 276; *scopolina*, 276
- Southern *Amelanchier*, A, 67
- Southeastern *Nuphar*, A, 65
- Spartina cynosuroides*, 255
- Specimens, New Plastic Aid in Mounting Herbarium, 298
- Spiraea alba*, 57, f. ***rosea***, 57
- Spirodela polyrrhiza*, 259
- Sporobolus airoides*, 19; *cryptandrus*, 125, ssp. ***fuscicolor***, 126, ssp. *typicus*, var. ***occidentalis***, 125, var. *typicus*, 125; *cryptandrus*, Subspecific Variation in, 125; *giganteus*, 166; *neglectus*, 53; *Poiretii*, 22; *texanus*, 19; *vaginiflorus*, 53
- St. John, H., The Authorities for *Torreyochloa Fernaldii*, 53
- Stamen-Numbers in *Cuphea*, 185
- Steeves, T. A., Note on the Varieties of *Zizania aquatica*, 34
- Stellaria Alsine*, 250, f. *alpina*, 251, var. *alpina*, 251; f. *ovalifolia*, 250;

- Alsine, Our American Forms of, 250; longifolia, 56, var. **atrata**, 56, var. **subaequalis**, 56, var. **typicus**, 56; media, 251; uliginosa, 57, 250, n. alpina, 251, var. latifolia, 250, f. ovalifolia, 250; uniflora, 71
 Stenophyllus coarctatus, 257
 Stentz, J., Montana Plant-Distribution Records, 52
 Struthiopteris, 246
 Studies in the Caryophyllaceae—IV. A Synopsis of the North American Species of the Subfamily Silenoideae, 233
 Studies of Minnesota Flowering Plants with Notes on Additions to the Flora, 54
 Study of Habenaria orbiculata, A, 61
 Styracaceae, 296
 Subspecific Variation in Sporobolus cryptandrus, 125
 Substitute for Formaldehyde and Alcohol in Plant-collecting, A, 123
 Substitutes for the Name Habenaria straminea, The Seeming Invalidity of some, 247
 Suaeda, 18; suffrutescens, 20
 Symphoricarpos occidentalis, 39
 Symplocaceae, 296
 Symplocarpus foetidus, 293
 Symplocos tinctoria, 296
 Symposium, Betula Michauxii, A brief, 25–33
 Synonymy in Viburnum obovatum and V. cassinoides, 179
 Synopsis of the North American Species of the Subfamily Silenoideae, Studies in the Caryophyllaceae—IV, A, 233
 Syringa vulgaris, 296
 Systematic Botany, Deep-Freezing Flowers for laboratory Instruction in, 289
 Tapeinanthus, 247
 Tetradymia spinosa, 53
 Thallophytes and Bryophytes of the Canadian Eastern Arctic (Review), 251
 Thelia asprella, 72, var. **Lescurii**, 72; Lescurii, 72, 73
 Three Additions to the Flora of Nova Scotia, 18
 Three minor Transfers, 71
 Thuja occidentalis, 273
 Thuspeinantha, 247
 Tilia americana, 274, 296
 Tiliaceae, 296
 Torilis nodosa, 265
 Torreychloa, 53; Fernaldii, 53, 54; Fernaldii, The Authorities for, 53
 Tradescantia bracteata, f. **albiflora**, 55, f. **rosea**, 55; virginiana, 293
 Transfers, Three minor, 71
 Trees and other Plants?, Why so many Careless Books on, 272
 Trichostema dichotomum, 297
 Tridens strictus, 126, 127; strictus, Two new States for, 126
 Trientalis borealis, 296
 Trifolium pratense, 295
 Trillium pusillum, 261
 Triodia pilosa, 19; stricta, 126
 Trisetum interruptum, 166
 Tunica, 233; prolifera, 245; Saxifraga, 245
 Two New Forms of Plants from Minnesota, 46
 Two new States for Tridens strictus, 126
 Type of Betula Michauxii, The, 32
 Typographical Errors in Gray's Manual, Misprints and, 280
 United States, Adiantum Capillus-Veneris in the, 201
 Uvularia perfoliata, 260, 293; pudica, 260; sessilifolia, 256
 Vaccaria, 233; pyramidata, 243; segetalis, 244; Vaccaria, 244
 Vaccinium angustifolium, 296; corymbosum, 296; ovalifolium, 286
 Vaillantia, 223
 Valantia, 223, 224
 Validity of the Generic Name Pteritis, The, 246
 Varieties of Zizania aquatica, Note on the, 34
 Variation in Sporobolus cryptandrus, Subspecific, 125
 Variety in Saxifraga, A New, 183
 Velezia, 233; rigida, 244
 Venard, H., Shortia galacifolia from Georgia, 229
 Verbena plicata, 20, 38
 Vernonia Baldwinii, var. interior, f. **alba**, 175; noveboracensis, 297
 Veronica serpyllifolia, 297
 Viburnum affine, var. "hypoleucum," 172, var. hypomalacum, 172; bitchiense, 297; cassinoides, 179, 180, 181, 182; cassinoides, Synonymy in V. obovatum and,

- 179; corymbosum, 179, 180, 182, 183; dentatum, 172; nudum, var. cassinoides, 182; obovatum, 179, 180, 181, 182; obovatum and V. cassinoides, Synonymy in, 179; pyriform, 182
- Vilfa tenacissima*, var. *fuscicolor*, 126
- Vinca minor*, 296
- Viola fimbriatula*, 296
- Violaceae, 296
- Viscaria alpina*, 235; *vulgaris*, 235
- Viscum terrestre*, 200
- Vitaceae, 295
- Vitis*, 225; *Labrusca*, 295; *riparia*, 225; *riparia*, A Culinary Use for the Leaves of, 225
- Wagnon, H. K., Nomenclatural Changes in *Bromus*, 209
- Wahlbergella angustiflora*, 238; *apetala*, 235, β *arctica*, 235
- Walnut tree, 57
- Washington, D. C., Area, Notes on two adventive Plants of, 183
- Waterfall, U. T., Some Additions to the Oklahoma Flora, 19-24, 35-41; Some Results of a third Summer's Botanizing in Oklahoma, 165
- White spruce, 58
- White, W. L., Thallophtes and Bryophytes of the Canadian Eastern Arctic (Review), 251
- Why so many Careless Books on Trees and other Plants?, 272
- Willow Hybrids: *Salix hebecarpa* Fernald and *S. simulans* Fernald, 8
- Wisteria sinensis*, 295
- Xanthium oviforme*, 60
- Zerna inermis*, 210
- Zizania aquatica*, 34, var. *angustifolia*, 34; var. *interior*, 34; *aquatica*, Note on the varieties, 34
- Zoology on Botanical Nomenclature, Sidelights from, 156

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